

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional rain, up 61-64 (16-18). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 61-64 (16-18). LONDON: Partly cloudy, 61-64 (16-18). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 61-64 (16-18). Yesterday's temp. 61-64 (16-18). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 61-64 (16-18). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 61-64 (16-18). Yesterday's temp. 61-64 (16-18). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Saigon Approves Nixon's Address Before Delivery

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—President Nixon prepared to make a much-heralded report tonight on how he hopes to end the Vietnam war. The White House said Saigon leaders had been told already that he will say and "are in agreement" with his views.

### Vietnam Costs U.S. \$106 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—The United States will spend an estimated \$106 billion on the Vietnam war by July 1, the Pentagon estimates. The Soviet and Chinese contribution to the war is unknown, although it is probably several billion dollars.

In terms of casualties, the Pentagon gives these estimates of troops killed in action as of Oct. 25:

United States ..... 39,149

South Vietnam ..... 96,289

Other allies ..... 3,416

North Vietnam and Viet Cong ..... 564,607

Russia and China None

## Fewest GIs In Vietnam In 20 Months

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (UPI)—The number of American troops in Vietnam fell today to its lowest level in more than 20 months, the U.S. command said.

In a weekly report, the command listed American troop strength in the war zone as 496,289, the lowest figure since Nov. 1, 1968, when the total was 500,000.

The Nixon administration's "rollback" policy, it said, continued to draw out of the war zone more and more troops.

The brigade was the last American ground unit assigned to defend of Saigon. In the future the capital will be protected by South Vietnamese forces.

Attacks Repulsed

On the war front today, Communist commandos attacked two American artillery bases near the northern coast. An American artillery spokesman said the defenders used point-blank artillery fire to turn back the early-morning attack and killed 36 of the enemy. One American was killed and eight wounded.

Elsewhere, fighting was light and scattered, Communists reported. Official spokesmen reported no new action around the 12 miles northeast of Saigon, where North Vietnamese attacks were the heaviest forced the allies to abandon three artillery camps.

At least 11 Americans were killed in fighting near Bu Prang today through yesterday. Six of the Americans died in the ambush of an ammunition truck convoy, four in a helicopter crash and another during an attack on one of the artillery bases.



PART OF THE GAME—California Gov. Ronald Reagan smirks at the protest poster carried by Mike Smith, of San Francisco, outside the U.S. Embassy in London.

## Reagan, in London, Praises Nixon Courage

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—California Gov. Ronald Reagan said today that President Nixon has taken "prudent and courageous" steps toward ending the Vietnam war and halting inflation at home.

Gov. Reagan told a news conference at the American Embassy that the price for "just calling off" the war and coming home "could be a thousand years of darkness for generations yet unborn."

The governor, last in London 25 years ago to make a movie called "The Hasty Heart," arrived last night for speaking engagements with British corporation leaders and sightseeing.

He is accompanied by his wife.

He will fly to Paris Thursday as a tourist. He will return to London next Monday and fly to San Francisco the next day.

Speaking Schedule

Gov. Reagan will address the Institute of Directors in London on Thursday and will attempt to increase trade between California and England in a speech next Monday to the British National Exports Council.

On arrival last night, Gov. Reagan said the theme of his speeches will be "the free enterprise system and the part

I believe business should play with government."

Asked to assess Mr. Nixon's ten months in office, Gov. Reagan told newsmen at today's news conference that "I think the president has made hard decisions and I think he decided early on to give the Johnson bid for peace in Vietnam that he inherited every opportunity to work."

In a speech over the weekend in Anaheim, Calif., the governor had told a cheering convention of California Republicans that he completely endorses Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's assessment of anti-war demonstrators as "impudent snobs."

## Letter Published by Tass

### 'Alarming' Activities by U.S. In Laos Protested by Gromyko

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Soviet Union today sharply protested U.S. activities in Laos and said an "alarming situation" has been created in that Southeast Asian country.

The protest was addressed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the governments of countries which took part in the 1962 Geneva conference on Laos, the official Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Tass said Mr. Gromyko expressed "serious concern over the alarming situation that has been created in Laos as a result of the further widening of the scale of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of that country, specifically the participation of its armed forces in military actions in Laotian territory."

The Soviet Union and Britain are co-chairmen of the Laos conference.

Mr. Gromyko accused the United States of violating the 1962 Geneva agreement and added "the position of the U.S. government is not only unrealistic but also dangerous."

"Alongside the continuation of armed intervention in the South of Vietnam," he said, "the extension of war in Laos further aggravates the situation and creates additional obstacles to a political settlement in Vietnam and the reestablishment of peace in Indochina."

Tass did not say when Mr. Gromyko sent the protest to the other members of the Geneva conference nor did it give the full text of the note.

Tass said the Soviet government "condemns U.S. actions in Laos and stresses that all responsibility

for the dangerous situation that is taking shape rests with those forces which are moving actually to open a new front in the war of aggression against the peoples of Southeast Asia."

In another development, Tass charged today that the recent signing of a 1970 allied military plan for South Vietnam "once again showed that the U.S. does not at all plan to end its adventurist, aggressive policy in Vietnam."

that in your scheme of things there is no place in the party or government for anyone who differs even slightly from your personal views and likes and dislikes."

The factional infighting is spreading to the states. Supporters of Mr. Nijalingappa in Bihar State claimed majority support to call a special meeting of the state Congress committee to oust its president, who supports Mrs. Gandhi.

In New Delhi, Mr. Nijalingappa and his allies held a meeting of the Parliamentary Board—boycotted by Mrs. Gandhi and her colleagues—and agreed on policy in Bihar and Andhra states, designed to embarrass the prime minister.

U.S. Cautions

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (AP)—President Nixon wants long consultations among the Atlantic allies on anything involving relations with the Russians, Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson said today.

The United States has tended to hold back on the Warsaw Pact proposal of security talks on the ground that no East-West conference should be held unless there is good prospect of agreement in advance.

One-Man Rule

He was referring to the special session of the party's committee summoned for Nov. 22 by the prime minister and her allies to replace him with one of their own men.

In a separate letter to Mrs. Gandhi, sent last week and released today, Mr. Nijalingappa said the pattern of activity she was following "might lead us to one-man rule."

He reviewed events and her speeches since the first round of the power struggle that broke out last July and said:

"All this creates the impression

Three More Killed In Dacca Disorders

DACCA, East Pakistan, Nov. 3 (AP)—Government sources today said three persons were shot dead when a mob raided a street sweeper's compound after martial law was reimposed late yesterday.

The deaths brought the toll in three days of language riots to ten.

According to the sources, the mob raided the compound where poor street cleaners live in the Mohammadpur section of the city.

## Red-Bloc Bid Eyed By NATO Security Talks To Be Discussed

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (NYT)—The Atlantic Alliance is expected to respond positively to the Warsaw Pact's low-key proposal for an all-European security conference to be held in Helsinki, Finland, in the first half of 1970.

Diplomats in this and other NATO capitals agreed that the latest version of the Communists' proposal, made on Friday in Vienna, seems less demanding because it does not bar the participation of the United States and Canada. They considered it more attractive to committed and neutral states in Europe and believe that a positive, if indirect, answer will be forthcoming from the alliance.

The first opportunity for a response comes this week. North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers and deputy foreign ministers, including Elliot L. Richardson, United States Under Secretary of State, meet here Wednesday and Thursday.

The first point on their agenda, according to United States officials, is "consideration of a draft list of issues that might lend themselves to fruitful negotiations with the Soviet Union and other countries of Eastern Europe."

Study Ordered

A study along these lines was ordered by the alliance's ministerial council last April after the Warsaw Pact had made its first call for a security conference. The second proposal, it was thought, may promote a more affirmative response from the alliance.

The decision, up to now, is that no communiqué will be issued at the end of the meeting, because this might detract from the importance of the annual meeting of NATO foreign ministers here next month. However, in view of the attraction of the Warsaw Pact's proposal, it is thought that some alliance statement will have to be made.

Soviet and Eastern diplomats are pressing for a favorable answer from European governments in this and other allied capitals. Mikhail N. Smirnovsky, the Russian Ambassador in London, called at the Foreign Office Friday night to discuss the proposal before British officials had fully digested the communiqué.

Imaginative Approach

Michael Stewart, British Foreign Secretary, has already told the House of Commons that the Labor government will not reject opportunities for a more imaginative approach toward a relaxation of tension and a lessening of the danger of war in Central Europe.

The Warsaw Pact statement was signed by the foreign ministers or deputy foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

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## Lebanese Reach 'Full Agreement' With Guerrillas

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Palestinian commandos and Lebanese negotiators announced tonight that they had reached "full agreement" on the terms of an accord to end the fighting and discord between their forces in Lebanon.

The agreement was announced after a seven-hour meeting between the negotiators. The two sides finally came together in Cairo yesterday, as a result of mediation efforts by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, and quickly concluded a cease-fire that took effect at midnight.

According to a communiqué, the agreement provided for "positive cooperation" between Lebanon and the commandos while "guaranteeing" the sovereignty of Lebanon. Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said tonight at a news conference that contacts between the two sides would be continued in Beirut, the Lebanese capital, and suggested that they would be on a regular basis.

Details of the accord were not made public and it was reported that they would never be officially divulged.

Mr. Arafat declared that he was "satisfied" with the agreement and he had kind words for the chief Lebanese negotiator, Maj. Gen. Emile Bustani, saying that he had been understanding of the commandos' cause and had been a "gentleman" throughout the talks.

The Lebanese and Palestinian delegations had been fully informed of the other side's position before the talks began, so the agreement seemed a foregone conclusion.

It was understood, however, that the accord reached tonight largely involved general understanding and that specific details remained to be worked out.

Mr. Arafat did not rule out future difficulties between the Lebanese Army and the commandos and stressed, in particular, that the cease-fire might not be 100 percent effective immediately. It would take time, he said, for the cease-fire order to reach every unit.

The accord defining the operational rights and limits of the commandos in Lebanon in their raids against Israel, he indicated, will strengthen the commandos.

The meetings of the Lebanese and Palestinian officials, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, the Minister of War, their presence was requested by the negotiators to "witness" the agreement and its proper implementation.

The question of implementation is a crucial one. The Palestinians have accused the Lebanese Army of having violated a similar accord reached last spring by acting against two weeks ago against commandos coming down from mountain bases to winter quarters in villages.

The army moved against the commandos out of concern that their presence in villages near the Israeli frontier would provoke Israeli retaliatory strikes.

Agreement Is Seen As a Compromise

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Lebanon's formal acknowledgment of the presence of Palestinian guerrillas in its territory today in return for a pledge by the guerrillas to "cooperate" with the Lebanese Army. The terms of the agreement reached by Gen. Bustani and Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## 160 a Day for 6 Weeks Viet Cong Defect at Highest Rate of War

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Every day for the last six weeks, about 60 Viet Cong and peasants under their control have turned themselves in to allied officials. This is the highest sustained defection rate of the Vietnam war.

While the numbers of North Vietnamese and high-level Viet Cong defectors remain comparatively low, more than 1,000 relatively low-ranking Viet Cong soldiers and workers have gone over to the allied side since mid-September.

Although last week's defection reports from the provinces had not been tabulated by late Saturday night, officials in the "Open Arms" ministry said they could confidently state that more persons defected in October than in any other month since the program began in 1963. Nearly 40,000 persons have defected to the allied side so far this year, a figure already more than double the 18,711 total for all of 68.

The high number of defectors is one of many indicators American officials have cited recently as a measure of the accelerating decay of the enemy's control of the rural population since the 1968 Tet offensive.

Officials Cautious

Some of these officials, however, caution against reading too much optimism into such indicators as the defection rate. They note that the previous record year for defections was 1967, when 37,778 defected prior to the 1968 Tet offensive.

What the defection rate does indicate, they add, is a spreading out of the Saigon government's presence in rural areas, increased security in many areas and a natural tendency by peasants to cast their lot with the side that appears to have the upper hand.

"It is a process that feeds on itself," said one U.S. official. "As the allied presence spreads, people rally. They give us intelligence

which helps us get at other VC cells or else they influence their friends to rally."

With fewer low-level Viet Cong operatives such as porters, scouts, messengers and part-time guerrillas to help them, large main-force enemy units have found it more difficult to move against allied targets in populated areas, military analysts say.

North Vietnamese Army regulars, however, rarely defect, and since it is estimated that they now make up about 70 percent of the enemy's battlefield strength, their capacity for large-scale actions remains substantial. For the last several months, these actions have occurred close to the Cambodian border or in isolated areas away from large population centers.

Only 294 North Vietnamese defected in 1968, and thus far this year 302 have changed sides. The Saigon government is experimenting with programs to induce more North Vietnamese defections, but so far with little success.



REAL WRATH—Indian Communists burn effigies of President Nixon and Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan outside the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

مكذمان الأجهل



'It Was a Team Effort'

N.Y. Official Defends FBI Role After Hijack, Disputing Pilot

By Lesley Oelsner

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—A district attorney who worked with federal agents in last Friday's attempt at Kennedy Airport to halt the hijacker of a Trans World Airlines jet said yesterday that the plane captain had acted "irresponsibly" in criticizing the attempt and in portraying himself as the "sole hero of the escape."

"The FBI did not increase the risk—there was a risk of death the minute the hijacking started," said Albert T. Taub, chief of the Rackets Bureau of the Queens District Attorney's office. "And he [Capt. Donald J. Cook] leaves you with the feeling that but for the fact that Capt. Cook acted as he had, the lives would be lost."

Dec. 1 Is Set For First U.S. Hijack Trial

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3 (UPI).—The first of six hijackers who returned to the United States yesterday is scheduled for trial Dec. 1, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Robert Lee Sandlin, 19, accused of hijacking a Delta Airlines flight to Cuba last March, is to stand trial in a federal district court on charges of air piracy and kidnapping, the FBI said today.

Sandlin and the five others returned to the United States via Montreal, apparently disoriented with the Castro regime in Cuba. An FBI agent said Sandlin was indicted by a federal grand jury July 14 on the charges, which carry a penalty varying from 20 years imprisonment to death.

Sandlin allegedly bought a ticket to Augusta last March 17 in Atlanta under the alias of A. Volis and boarded a flight from Dallas to Charleston, S.C.

Somewhere between Thomson and Augusta, Ga., the FBI said, Sandlin went to the cockpit carrying a shoe box with his hand under the lid. He told crew members there was a grenade-type bomb inside and then ordered the flight diverted to Cuba.

There were 46 passengers and five crew members aboard. The passengers later returned to Miami and Sandlin observed leaving the plane with Cuban soldiers, the FBI said.

Sandlin, under \$100,000 bond in a Plattsburgh, N.Y., jail, will be removed to Augusta to await trial, the FBI said.

Mother, Child Reunited

PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., Nov. 3 (AP).—Jennifer Washington, 4, who was flown to Cuba last December when her father, Thomas George Washington, commandeered an airplane in Florida, was reunited with her mother today.

Mrs. Washington, who is separated from her husband, flew to Plattsburgh from her parents' home in Philadelphia to claim the child, who had been placed under the care of welfare authorities.

Pentagon Asks Bids to Design Strategic Bomber for 1970s

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The Defense Department took another tentative step today to develop a new strategic bomber to succeed the aging B-52, which is actually committing the administration to production of the planes.

The department announced a call for bids to design and produce five prototypes of a new, long-range strike aircraft, the B-1.

The bids from both aircraft and engine manufacturers are to be judged next spring, with a decision shortly thereafter on whether to test prototypes, according to a Pentagon statement. But, it was stressed, such a contract "would not commit the government to production of operational aircraft."

Officials said that if about 200 B-1s were built, they would cost anywhere from \$22 million to \$26 million apiece. The total program, including spare parts and ground support equipment, would cost an estimated \$2 billion to \$3 billion, the officials added.

Noting that talks with the Soviet Union to limit strategic weapons are to begin Nov. 17, Pentagon sources said there should be time to determine whether potential arms-control agreements might bar the introduction of advanced bombers before a decision is made on the B-1. Even if test models are built, a decision on production could not be made much before 1971 or 1972, it was said.

If the United States and the Soviet Union agree to limit the number of strategic bombers each will maintain, the sources said, given the advanced age of existing bombers on both sides, it was considered likely that new technology would not be barred.

The B-52, for example, was first designed in 1946, and the latest model came off the production line seven years ago. The B-1 could not be ready for initial deployment much before 1977 or 1978.

The Air Force today invited the

ANNA LOWE

Hania Couture models of moderate prices  
35 AVENUE MATHISON - PARIS  
(2nd floor)  
ELY. 96-81

Rohan: God Could Have Blocked Fire

Bases Argument On Biblical Episode

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Denis Michael Rohan told the court today that he had not fired the shot that set fire to the el-Aqsa mosque if God had not wanted Islam's third holiest shrine burned, "he would have stopped me."

Mr. Rohan faced day-long questioning by Israeli Attorney General Meir Shamgar, who was trying to prove that although the 38-year-old Australian sheepshearer has a history of mental illness, he was criminally responsible for his actions.

Mr. Rohan's defense counsel, Yitzhak Tunkin, while admitting his client had set fire to the mosque, contended he was of unsound mind and was not criminally responsible.

Replying to Mr. Shamgar's questioning, Mr. Rohan admitted he had made every effort to conceal his preparations because otherwise police would have arrested him.

"But that is earthly law," he said. "I am king of Jerusalem and Jerusalem, set up by God above earthly law."

But Mr. Rohan admitted God had never told him directly he would be "king of Jerusalem."

Under cross-examination, Mr. Rohan, answered "No," when the state prosecutor asked him if God had given him orders to burn the mosque Aug. 21.

However, Mr. Rohan cited the biblical story of God instructing Abraham to sacrifice Isaac and said if God had not wanted el-Aqsa burned he would have prevented it.

Then raising his voice indignantly and pointing to the prosecutor, he declared: "You would even charge Abraham with attempted murder on Isaac because God spoke to him and told him to sacrifice his own son."

Emphasizing the defendant's side of anger which the mosque fire caused in the Islamic world, Mr. Shamgar asked if Mr. Rohan was worried he might have caused bloodshed if he had succeeded.

Mr. Rohan replied, "I didn't worry about that. God already knew the outcome... I won't be found guilty... God will protect me."

Present outside court today was Australian psychiatrist Lorraine Livingston-Oates who treated Mr. Rohan in a mental home in Orange, New South Wales, in 1965. During recess she conferred with Mr. Tunkin and Mr. Rohan's Israeli psychiatrist, Reuben Meir.



STILL SMILING—U.S. artillerymen from Firebase Annie, one of the posts abandoned under North Vietnamese pressure, head for a helicopter at Bu Prang Special Forces Camp, near the Laotian border, to be evacuated to a controlled area in the rear.

Saigon Clears Nixon Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

rain-chilled weekend at Camp David, his mountaintop retreat in Maryland, "finalizing" the policy pronouncement Mr. Kissinger and his assistant, Brig. Gen. Alexander Haig, had spent most of Saturday working with Mr. Nixon on the speech and returned to Washington while the President stayed on.

In spite of the assistance, Mr. Ziegler said today that the speech "will be totally structured, developed, written on his own."

Mr. Nixon, with his wife, daughter Julie and son-in-law David Eisenhower, took a helicopter back to the White House this afternoon.

'Great Expectations'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The original White House announcement of the speech just before the Oct. 15 Vietnam Moratorium protests, its timing tonight on election eve and approximately one year after the Nov. 1, 1968, halt to the American bombing of North Vietnam, and the secrecy surrounding its preparation have led to wide speculation that a new Nixon move on Vietnam is in the offing.

"Great hopes and expectations are riding on this speech," Sen. Mansfield said yesterday. "I'm just living on a hope and a prayer that he will offer the American people and the Congress some light at the end of the tunnel."

Democratic national chairman Sen. Fred B. Harris of Oklahoma said, "Surely now, we pray, he will set forth new initiatives—a standstill cease-fire and more rapid systematic withdrawal of our troops—which will permit us to end that war."

But despite numerous recommendations for the speech which Mr. Nixon has solicited from his top advisers and government departments, many Washington officials doubted the president would depart substantially from the course he has charted.

Gradual U.S. disengagement based on Saigon's ability to take over more of the load, a lowered level of combat, or progress in the Paris negotiations.

Senior administration authorities have contended that the South Vietnamese are making so much progress toward taking over the war effort that the only way the enemy can win now is through a too-rapid pull-out of troops forced by U.S. public opinion.

Thus the Nixon address, as they see it, is primarily to win the battle on the home front against protesters demanding that America should get out of Vietnam now.

Gl's Wild Nighttime Flight From Doomed Firebase Kate

By Peter Arnett and Horst Faas

BU PRANG, Vietnam, Nov. 3 (AP).—When the order came to abandon Firebase Kate, the American artillerymen raced from their bunkers, clawed through their own razor-sharp barbed wire and ran down the steep slopes.

Running with them through the night were scores of Montagnard soldiers shrieking guidance to each other like jungle parrots.

One hundred yards behind, North Vietnamese sappers were blowing their way up the hill and into the emptying camp. Firebase Kate had died when its big artillery pieces were destroyed in a four-day Communist cannonade that beat like a drum on the tiny hilltop outpost.

Leading the Desperate Legion

of Americans and Montagnards was a boyish-faced 21-year-old Green Beret captain. He was William L. Albracht, from Rock Island, Ill., sent four days earlier to command the security force at Kate when a fellow Green Beret officer went on leave.

"If you were not religious when you started that flight, you were when you got out," Capt. Albracht recalled today with a tight smile.

It was an ill-prepared military move because the North Vietnamese onslaught gave no opportunity to get ready. Communist guns buried in the hills of Cambodia began hitting Kate on Thursday with bullets accuracy.

The U.S. artillerymen on Kate, from the 1st Battalion, 59th Regiment, took up the duel but in the end were outgunned, losing one artillery tube after the other until all five were gone. In addition, out of the 27 Americans on the guns, two were killed and 17 wounded, most of whom could not be evacuated by helicopter. The 300-man Montagnard force whose job it was to protect the American artillery base, took what was described as moderate casualties.

The third day of the onslaught, every man was permanently underground, huddling in bunkers hacked into

Battered Morale

A major problem he faced in the camp was battered American morale, particularly, battleship where men lay in bunkers gripped by uncontrollable fear, or even babbling incoherently about inevitable death.

"Battleship is a bad thing," Capt. Albracht said, looking suddenly much older than his 21 years. "You can't blame the individual. I kept telling the shellshocked 'We gonna get out here and I kept trying to believe it myself.'"

The news that they would be leaving bucked the men out of shock, and they were united with the Montagnards in a desire to leave the hell hole that was Kate. At this point, they did not think of the dangers that might have awaited them outside the camp, and along the seven-mile march across jungled mountains to the safety of Bu Prang Special Forces camp.

The defenders knew that North Vietnamese troops were milling outside the camp. "Only the constant air attacks and artillery kept them off," Cap. Albracht said.

Seale in Court Unbound and Without Gag

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, unbound and without a gag for the first time in four days at the Chicago riot conspiracy trial, tempered his courtroom interruptions today.

U.S. District Court Judge Julius Hoffman also seemed subdued in his handling of Mr. Seale. But he turned down motions that Mr. Seale be allowed to represent himself and that a mistrial be declared because leather shackles and a gag were placed on the black militant after repeated outbursts last week.

The prosecution, getting back to the task of presenting evidence, sought to link a defendant to the purchase of butyric acid for the purpose of stinking up Loop hotels during the Democratic National Convention last year.

The eight defendants are charged with conspiring to incite the riots that swept Chicago's streets and parks during the convention week.

Mr. Seale's ailing attorney, Charles Garry, meanwhile, sent a letter from his home in San Francisco saying he would not come here to participate in the trial because it has gone on too long without him. He threatened to file a suit charging Judge Hoffman with violating Mr. Seale's constitutional rights.

Oldest GI, 72, Takes Retirement

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Howard R. Davis, who was the oldest enlisted man on active duty in any of the nation's armed forces, has retired after serving his country since 1918.

Army Sgt. Davis, 72, earned two Silver Stars, a Purple Heart and numerous other citations. His retirement became official last Saturday.

He served for 55 years in active and inactive capacities, beginning with World War I and continuing with service in World War II, the Korean War and for the last 15 months, at Fort Hayes here.



A LOT OF BULL—There may be some deeper meaning in this photo, but for the record let it be said that the bull was taking part in the Royal Show, in Perth, Australia, when he reared up and tried to get free, and a photographer snapped it.

Government Spokesman Quoted

Biafra Would Abandon Fight If Security Were Guaranteed

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (NYT).—A spokesman for the Biafran government in Owerri, the Biafran capital, said today that it would abandon its demand for independence if the Biafrans could be guaranteed by other means.

The spokesman, according to a statement issued here by Mark Cross, a public relations firm representing the Biafran government, said the Biafrans had felt until now that "separate existence" was the "only logical remedy" for the "massacres" to which they have been subjected since 1967.

However, "it quoted the spokesman as saying, 'since our attachment to sovereignty is functional and not sentimental, Biafra will be prepared to accept, at the suggestion of no matter who, any alternative arrangement that can guarantee a non-recurrence of the massacres of the last 25 years.'"

Bid to U.S. Seen

A well-informed Western source said there was no doubt of the authenticity of the Biafran statement. He added that the phrase "separate existence" was meant as a request to Western countries, the United States in particular, to help arrange peace negotiations between Biafra and Nigeria.

With the Biafran civil war now in its third year, such negotiations have proved impossible until now because Biafra had refused to comply with Nigeria's demand that they take place on the specific understanding that Biafra would continue to be a part of Nigeria.

Only last Saturday, according to a well-informed source here, Maj. Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the Biafran leader, told the Biafran Consultative Assembly that he would reject negotiations if they were proposed on the basis of the Organization of African Unity's demand for the continuance of a single Nigerian government.

C. O. Hollist, acting Nigerian representative at the United Nations Geneva office, said tonight that the Biafran spokesman's statement constituted Biafra's first offer to end the civil war with less than complete independence.

He added that Nigeria had always been willing to enter into negotiations with Biafra for the security of the Biafran people, "including the Ibo," whose sufferings precipitated Biafra's secession.

He said that while a number of levels were possible, perhaps they might take place at the summit between Jakubu Gowon, head of the Nigerian government, and Gen. Ojukwu.

Mr. Hollist emphasized, however, that his government would be unwilling to act on the basis of the Biafran spokesman's statement. He suggested that Gen. Ojukwu confirm the spokesman's offer in a letter to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, head of the consultative committee set up by the Organization of African Unity for the Nigeria-Biafra question.

Once this was done, he said, the emperor could contact both sides to get negotiations going. Since the United States maintains contact with Biafra as well as with its own

Greece Grants Red Cross Access To Prisoners

ATHENS, Nov. 3 (AP).—The military-backed government today said it had agreed to allow the International Red Cross to supervise living conditions and treatment of Greek prisoners in Greece.

Under an agreement at the Foreign Ministry between Greece and Red Cross representatives, members of the international body allowed to visit prison and prisoners under police interrogation, a government spokesman said.

The Red Cross was permitted to make public the names of those detained for reasons and to inform families of their conditions.

2 Greek G Sentenced Long Term

ATHENS, Nov. 3 (AP).—Two Greek students who were heavy jail sentences by a tribunal here tonight for overthrowing the army-backed government and set up a Cypriot regime in Greece.

Yiannis Papadimitriou, 24, and Nikos Katsifelis, 25, were sentenced to 17 and 15 years imprisonment respectively.

Both pleaded guilty during the hearing that they were members of a 36 charged under a 22 anti-secession law. "He is the group face possible sentences if found guilty."

The 36 are being tried separately groups. The first trial comprised students—the two young and two men.

Nicholas Voulelis, 24, eight years' imprisonment. Christos Vakralis was five-year suspended sentence. The tribunal—a high court and four army officers—to consider charges against group of the accused whom are said to have been part of the "Cyprus Front."

Mrs. Yiannaki said during hearing, "Last May I was a part of my struggle against the dictatorship which abolished my country."

Mrs. Tsampelidou said she had been on trial twice before, the court: "I am not at all afraid of you. You are afraid of me and I am talking freely about the struggle against the regime."

Both girls said they had been tortured by police and Mrs. Tsampelidou added: "They tried to torture without traces."

Later today, a 19-year-old student, Rousos Vranas, was sentenced to 18 1/2 years in jail for conspiring to overthrow the regime and specifically for plotting a bomb 15 yards from NATO headquarters last week.

Seale in Court Unbound and Without Gag

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, unbound and without a gag for the first time in four days at the Chicago riot conspiracy trial, tempered his courtroom interruptions today.

U.S. District Court Judge Julius Hoffman also seemed subdued in his handling of Mr. Seale. But he turned down motions that Mr. Seale be allowed to represent himself and that a mistrial be declared because leather shackles and a gag were placed on the black militant after repeated outbursts last week.

The prosecution, getting back to the task of presenting evidence, sought to link a defendant to the purchase of butyric acid for the purpose of stinking up Loop hotels during the Democratic National Convention last year.

The eight defendants are charged with conspiring to incite the riots that swept Chicago's streets and parks during the convention week.

Mr. Seale's ailing attorney, Charles Garry, meanwhile, sent a letter from his home in San Francisco saying he would not come here to participate in the trial because it has gone on too long without him. He threatened to file a suit charging Judge Hoffman with violating Mr. Seale's constitutional rights.

WEATHER

	C	F
AMSTERDAM	15	59
ANKARA	15	59
ATHENS	15	59
BEIRUT	21	70
BOMBAY	28	82
BUEENOS AIRES	15	59
CAIRO	14	57
CHICAGO	15	59
COLUMBUS	24	75
COSTA MESA	23	73
DUBLIN	12	54
HAARLEM	15	59
HONG KONG	20	68
LOS ANGELES	15	59
LONDON	15	59
MADRID	18	64
MOSCOW	12	54
MUNICH	12	54
NEW YORK	15	59
PARIS	15	59
ROME	15	59
SAN FRANCISCO	15	59
SEATTLE	15	59
SINGAPORE	28	82
TOKYO	15	59
WASHINGTON	15	59
YOKOHAMA	15	59

(U.S. temperatures and conditions shown at 1700 GMT, except where noted.)



## Asked for More Lawyers Bandshell Vows Full Support Guarantees High Court School Ruling

By J. D. Alexander

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—General John N. Mitchell yesterday said the Justice Department will use "all of its resources" to carry out the Supreme Court's mandate to eliminate dual school systems in the South.

He said the Justice Department "will expect" the school districts to comply with the Supreme Court's decision. "We will have enough personnel to implement the decision," he said.

His statement came after an earlier one by Justice Department's chief civil rights attorney, Ramsey Clark, who said the department already asked Congress to pass laws in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and currently is working on a bill to amend the act.

Clark also said the department is some of the leaders of the anti-segregation movement.

## Curbs Work Visas For Women

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—The Labor Department has moved to tighten its requirements for visas to make sure that women do not enter the country in large numbers to compete with American women for higher-paying jobs and to work as live-in maids.

The department is to announce guidelines to be announced today, women applying for visas to work as live-in maids will be required to show proof of experience in the job. They must be single, and must be able to convince authorities that they are not planning to enter the country primarily to look for a job.

Ten regional manpower administrators will keep track of the more closely than in the past under the new guidelines that become effective Dec. 1.

Some of the women affected by the new regulations come from West Indies or Mexico. They are required to stay in the country and to stay in the same place. The controls have been loosened in the past.

A department spokesman said that women received visas at a rate of 10,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968.

He said, "anybody's guess where they come from now," he said. "But they come here as maids and they stay in the same place. They don't go out and look for a job. They stay in the same place and work as maids."

He said the department is working to make sure that women are not coming to the United States to work as live-in maids. He said the department is working to make sure that women are not coming to the United States to work as live-in maids.

## Speeding Military Induction Called 'Unwise and Unjust'

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Senator Ramsey Clark said today the practice of speeding up induction of "draft dodgers" is "unwise and unjust."

He said the practice is "unwise and unjust" because it is "unfair to the young men who are being drafted."

Clark testified before a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., and Sen. J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., that he is inquiring into inequities in the selective service law and in the administration by local draft boards.

Clark said it was clearly unconstitutional to induce a man to go to war by offering him a "sweetheart deal."

He said the practice is "unwise and unjust" because it is "unfair to the young men who are being drafted."

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## White House Dinner For Prince Philip

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—President Nixon will entertain the Duke of Edinburgh at a dinner at the White House tomorrow.

The President has invited the Duke to the formal dinner in the White House dining room. Navy and Air Force leaders will be present.

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WELL SET JET-SETTER—Monitoring equipment is attached to John Adiem, of Reading, a Pegasus volunteer.

## British Firm to Conduct Tests On Jet Set's Ability to Think

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—A British pharmaceutical firm has organized Project Pegasus to determine if jet-set politicians are in a fit state to make decisions about mankind's future after flying through time zones.

Fourteen volunteers will fly from Britain to the United States and back. They will be tested on their reasoning, power, judgment, memory, mood, reaction time and ability to make decisions.

Dr. Kenneth Bergin, former medical director of the British Overseas Aircraft Corp., said today that it had been known for many years that people were less efficient after going through time zones.

The test is being sponsored by Syntex Pharmaceuticals Ltd., of Maidenhead, England.

## Shriver Scouts in Maryland, May Challenge Gov. Mandel

By Peter A. Jay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Some Democratic hearts were flattered and rumors by the dozen were born when W. Sargent Shriver came to Maryland on a scouting party last week, but the ambassador to France never tipped his hand.

After a round of talks with Maryland Democrats about the wisdom of a challenge to incumbent Gov. Marvin Mandel in the 1970 primary, Mr. Shriver flew off to Illinois for a similar performance there.

But in Chicago he flatly took himself out of contention for the late Everett M. Dirksen's Senate seat, now held by Ralph T. Smith, Sen. Smith, a Republican, faces an election next year. Illinois Treasurer Adlai E. Stevenson, 3d, a Democrat, already is campaigning for the seat.

Mr. Shriver was noncommittal about his Maryland plans. But in Baltimore and Annapolis, the betting last week was that the ambassador would not return to the state of his birth to take on Gov. Mandel, although some Democrats who talked to him recently said he was still strongly tempted to do so.

"He's just looking for a place to root," one Democrat said of the former Peace Corps and Office of Economic Opportunity head after Mr. Shriver appeared at a Baltimore fund-raising dinner for Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D., Md. Mr. Shriver has stayed on as ambassador under President Nixon, though appointed by President Johnson.

There was noticeable sentiment, however, especially in the liberal wing of the Maryland Democratic party, that Mr. Shriver might offer a desirable alternative to Gov. Mandel.

Whether he could win is an open question. Neither Mr. Shriver nor Gov. Mandel has ever run in a statewide election. Gov. Mandel, having ascended to the governorship via the General Assembly to succeed Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew as Maryland's chief executive.

Mr. Shriver's backers, including some elected Democrats, are willing to act publicly for fear of inciting Gov. Mandel's wrath, said the ambassador could bring to Maryland the glamour and fund-raising ability needed to unseat Gov. Mandel.

But party loyalists said Mr. Shriver would be labeled an opportunistic outsider if he decided to run, and would find himself insufficiently known in Maryland and inadequately grounded in state matters to pose a serious threat to Gov. Mandel.

A major problem facing a Shriver candidacy appeared to be one of eligibility. A candidate for governor, the Maryland constitution says, "must have been for ten years a citizen of the state... and for five years (before the election) a resident."

Although Mr. Shriver lived in Maryland for the first eight years

## Irish Republic To Beef Up Army

DUBLIN, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—An army recruiting drive was announced today as the Irish Republic moved to tighten up its border against bomb raiders from Northern Ireland.

The recruiting campaign aims to boost the army from around 7,000 to full peacetime strength of 12,500. It follows a tight security clamp-down along the northern border, with the army and police manning 24-hour guards on power stations and other key installations.

## U.S. Will Launch German Satellite

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—West Germany's first satellite is due to be launched this week by a U.S. rocket from a site in California.

Dubbed GRS (for German Research Satellite), the 157-pound cone-shaped spacecraft is scheduled to be rocketed on Thursday into earth orbit, where its instruments will study the earth's radiation belt, the luminous aurora of the polar sky and the particle showers from the sun that cause the aurora.

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## President Campaigned in Two States Today's Elections to Test Nixon Strength

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—President Nixon will test the political strength of his White House base for the first time in tomorrow's gubernatorial elections in New Jersey and Virginia, where he campaigned personally for Republican party candidates in both states.

Additional interest in an off-year election is focused on a number of cities holding mayoralty elections, including New York, where Mayor John V. Lindsay is a 5-2 favorite for reelection despite his defeat in last spring's Republican primary.

The only congressional race involves the seat in New Jersey's 8th District, where the incumbent, Rep. Carl J. Albert, Democrat, resigned to become a state court judge.

Contesting for the seat are Republican Eugene Boyle, a restaurateur and Democrat Robert A. Roe, state conservation commissioner.

## Renew Traffic, Smog Fight, Report Urges Mayor Lindsay

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI)—A report to Mayor John V. Lindsay is urging a new fight on air pollution by requiring chemical additives that would improve combustion of gasoline and by speeding slow-moving traffic.

The traffic proposals call for replacing the "largely unworkable" staggered-light system by computerized traffic signals. 30-day suspensions of driving licenses for double-parkers and fixing hours for truck deliveries.

The new report by Norman Cousins, adviser on environmental affairs to the mayor, declared that New York's air was "cleaner and more breathable" because the city carried out many of the May, 1966, recommendations of a 10-man task force Mr. Cousins headed.

Mr. Cousins' 15-page new study said: "The combustion engine exhaust pipe has replaced the smokestack as the greatest producer of air pollution." The report attacked "steadily increasing pollution from 2 million automobiles and trucks operating in the city, more than half in Manhattan."

This is twice as many as the area should be expected to sustain, taking into account the narrowness of the city's streets," the report said.

## 17 Congressmen Ask Nixon to Ban Use of DDT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Seventeen House members today asked President Nixon to curb the use of DDT for the same reasons the government banned cyclamates—that it might cause cancer.

The congressmen, all Democrats, noted that Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch prohibited the general sale of cyclamates on grounds that scientific tests produced malignant tumors on animals exposed to heavy doses of the artificial sweetener.

Studies dated as far back as 1947 show similar results with DDT, the lawmakers said in a letter to the President. They also observed that Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Denmark do not permit use of DDT.

The representatives asked Mr. Nixon to issue an executive order banning use of DDT except in emergencies.

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So don't be misled by looking in from the outside. Get to know us from the inside, looking out at all the way to Athens and beyond. It's the inside information that counts.

We fly to Greece from New York, London, Montreal, London, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome, Vienna, Tel Aviv, Beirut, Istanbul, Nicosia, Cairo, Athens and Johannesburg.



## Obituaries

## Lt. Col. Friedman Dies at 78; Cracked Japanese War Code

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—William F. Friedman, 78, the nation's leading intelligence cryptanalyst who broke the Japanese "purple" code during World War II, died here yesterday of a heart attack.

The retired army lieutenant colonel was credited with shortening the war and preventing innumerable American casualties. His rewards were the country's highest honors, including the Medal of Honor presented by President Truman in 1946.

Col. Friedman's subsequent inventions of sophisticated cryptographic machines were so secret that they could not be patented. The Russian-born coding expert emigrated to the United States with his family in 1893. A graduate of Cornell University, Col. Friedman became a cryptanalyst in Chicago.

During World War I he was asked to decipher a code the British government had planned to sound. Britain claimed the code was sound, but Col. Friedman, with little difficulty, solved the opening line given to him. This cipher is absolutely undecipherable.

He soon entered the Army Intelligence Service as a first lieutenant, became director of the Signal Intelligence Service from 1929 until 1935, and remained in the section as its principal cryptanalyst, concentrating solely on solving the Japanese code which the Navy had uncovered.

Col. Friedman and a staff of 19 worked from 1938 until Sept. 35, 1940, when the first fully intelligible, ungarbled Japanese text was recovered from the reconstructed purple-code machine.

The cracking of the code, which was used by the Japanese for transmission of secret diplomatic messages, has been called "the most remarkable episode in the history of American cryptology."

After the code was broken, Col. Friedman collapsed under the stress and was hospitalized for several months. He remained with the Army as its top code expert until his retirement in 1951, but continued as a consultant.

Dato Mohamed Ismail  
NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—Ambassador Dato Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof, 47, Malaysia's permanent United Nations representative and high commissioner to Canada, died here yesterday, a week after an apparently successful operation on obstructed arteries in his leg.

Mr. Ismail lived in Ottawa but had come here to attend the UN General Assembly session. He will then immediately form a new government expected to be headed by his right-hand man, Bahi Ladgham, 56-year-old secretary general of Tunisia's sole political party, the Parti Socialiste-Démocratique, and secretary-general to the presidency.

Ex-Planner to Go  
In the impending cabinet shake-up, President Bourguiba is expected to oust Ahmed Ben Salah, Education Minister and once a powerful contender for succession to the presidency.

Mr. Ben Salah, a key figure among younger politicians and a former economic planner, is generally blamed for a fiasco in his cooperative-farm policy which started a crisis over the succession to the presidency and the country's future economic policy.

Mr. Ben Salah was stripped of his finance and planning portfolio in a cabinet reshuffle last September but retained his education post. By appointing Mr. Ladgham as his prime minister in the impending reshuffle, the "Supreme Commandant" whose health has been causing grave concern, is paving the way for an orderly succession, according to political observers here.

In yesterday's assembly elections, Mr. Ben Salah polled only 8,660 votes in his home-town constituency at Monastir, in the Sousse area of southern Tunisia, out of a total of 52,538 votes cast.

Challenge in Chile  
SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Former president Jorge Alessandri announced last night that he will challenge the ruling Christian-Democratic party and run for president in the 1970 elections. In a recorded speech the 73-year-old Mr. Alessandri said he would be a candidate of the rightist Independent ticket.

Murray Snyder  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Murray Snyder, 58, public affairs director for the Federal Aviation Administration and a former assistant defense secretary, died yesterday at Georgetown University hospital.

Mr. Snyder also served four years as assistant press secretary to President Eisenhower. In March, 1957, Mr. Eisenhower named him

## SDS Effort at High Schools Failed, Congress Unit Is Told

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Efforts by the Students for a Democratic Society to enlist high school students in a "worldwide war against U.S. imperialism" have ended in almost total failure, Congress has been told.

The high school students wanted no part of the SDS tactics, witness after witness told the House Committee on Internal Security, and in at least two cases got downright hostile.

A fist-throwing brawl ended a series of meetings in Columbus,

## Tunisia to Get A Premier for First Time

TUNIS, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia tonight announced that he will create a new post of prime minister in a major cabinet reshuffle following weekend presidential and legislative elections.

The 67-year-old president, ailing from a heart attack and slowly recovering from hepatitis, was re-elected yesterday for a third five-year term with a massive 97.16 percent vote.

He is due to take the oath for his new mandate at the Presidential Palace at suburban Carthage tomorrow.

He will then immediately form a new government expected to be headed by his right-hand man, Bahi Ladgham, 56-year-old secretary general of Tunisia's sole political party, the Parti Socialiste-Démocratique, and secretary-general to the presidency.

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William F. Friedman

Don't call me before 6:30 a.m. unless there's a war.

## U Thant Begins His Ninth Year

By Andrew H. Malcolm

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 3 (NYT).—"I tell the cable office not to call me before 6:30 a.m. unless there's a war," said U Thant, who begins his ninth year as secretary-general today.

The 60-year-old Mr. Thant spoke one recent morning as his chauffeured Cadillac paused in a traffic snarl on the East River Drive on its 14-mile journey from his Riverside residence to UN headquarters.

He described how he tries to maintain a shred of private life in one of the world's most public positions. He confines his diplomatic responsibilities, whenever possible, to daytime working hours, has granted no private interviews since he took office Nov. 3, 1961, and accepts only three or four dinner invitations a year.

"If I went to one dinner," he said, "then I'd have to go to all of them. Some misunderstandings would be likely."

But despite these efforts, Mr. Thant faces 10 to 12 hours a day of office work, plus two or three more hours a day of work and reading at home, including stacks of cables and nine daily newspapers. He rarely goes to bed before midnight and spends several hours at his office on Saturdays.

"The fact is I have no family life, no real family life at all," he said.

He lives with his wife, Thien, his daughter, Aye Aye, her husband, Dr. Tyn Myint-U, their two children, Koko and Khinlet, two nannies and a Burmese cook in a brick house on a wooded six-acre lot at 3600 Fallside Ave. His bedroom window overlooks the Hudson River and the New Jersey Palisades.

Meditative Start  
His days begin with the buzzing of an alarm at 6:30. For 10 or 15 minutes after that Mr. Thant, a Buddhist, sits quietly in meditation.

"I try to shut myself off from all senses," he said, "and concentrate on my inner self. You think on what is good in life, good thoughts, good deeds. It is difficult to explain exactly but it is like your New Year's resolution every day."

Then shortly before 7 he walks across his driveway, past the 24-hour guard, to his swimming pool, which is covered and heated. "I love so much to swim," he said. "It is so relaxing."

A breakfast of fruit juice, one hard-boiled egg, toast and coffee follows while he reads the morning newspaper alone. His driver-bodyguard arrives soon after 9 a.m. and by 10 Mr. Thant is at his desk, overlooking the East River, on the 38th floor of the UN Secretariat.

There one recent morning atop the reports



UN Secretary-General U Thant

on combat in the Mideast and other world problems a scrawled letter awaited him.

"Dear United Nations," it began, "thank you for all that you do for people everywhere. We will celebrate your birthday in our classroom by singing 'Happy Birthday to You' and by eating lollipops."

It was signed by 37 members of grade 3W of the Roosevelt School in Ridgefield Park, N.J.

The secretary-general read it and smiled. "These things encourage you," he said.

Another Day  
The rest of the day he pored over files, cables and reports ("I like to dispose of matters within 24 hours, as soon as possible").

At 10:30 he met with Louis Ignacio-Pinto, newly elected to the International Court. Crown Prince Henrik of Denmark called at 11:30 and Raulph Gromes, Liberia's Secretary of State, arrived at 1:15.

Mr. Thant had a private lunch in his suite with friends and issued a public statement urging North Vietnam to give humanitarian organizations access to the list of American prisoners.

He worked too on plans for a 22-day, ten-country trip to West Africa, the longest he has ever made as secretary-general. It will begin shortly before Christmas.

At 7:30, after a review of the day's events with his under secretaries and a phone call with his daughter to say he was leaving, he climbed into his black limousine.

"It was just another day," he said, "nothing very dramatic."

Mr. Thant looked back on eight years as chief of the international organization and its huge army of civil servants.

"It was a busy (eight years) in the strict sense of the word," he said, and rewarding in many cases and frustrating sometimes. It's a mixture."

## Canada Announces Closing Of 7 Diplomatic Missions

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Canada announced today that it will close seven diplomatic missions and effect other "drastic reductions" in posts abroad in line with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's austerity program.

Among the Canadian offices to be closed are those attached to the International Control Commissions in Cambodia and Laos. However, Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, emphasized in a statement that Canada's continuing presence in the ICC in Vietnam will serve to "fulfill its commitments as before."

Canada, with Poland and India, is a member of the ICC in the three countries, set up to preserve armistice arrangements made after the withdrawal of French forces from Indochina. The Canadian commissioner, a post temporarily unfilled on the Vietnam commission, will also represent Canada in Cambodia and Laos, according to Mr. Sharp.

Also to be closed are three Canadian missions in Latin America—Uruguay, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic—the High Commission in Cyprus and the Canadian office in West Berlin.

Mr. Sharp said the House of Commons that economy was the sole reason for the diplomatic retrenchment. About 60 personnel will be affected, and the net annual saving to Canada's Treasury is unofficially estimated at \$1.5 million.

He said there was no connection between the closing of the High Commission in Cyprus and the

question of Canada's continued participation in the United Nations peace-keeping force on the Mediterranean island. Canada's peace-keeping troops have been in Cyprus since 1964.

Motive Questioned  
Outside the Commons, the government's "economy" motives were questioned privately by politicians and diplomats who noted that Mr. Trudeau, while closing down some missions abroad, is opening major new ones. He announced two weeks ago the establishment of a diplomatic exchange at the ambassadorial level at the Vatican. For the last six months his envoys also have been negotiating with the Communist Chinese government for diplomatic recognition.

Asked to comment on this at a recent news conference, Mr. Trudeau said his government felt new Canadian missions in the Vatican and in Peking would serve "useful information" purposes. He indicated they might have to be paid for by effecting economies in "less useful" capitals.

Unclimbed Annapurna  
LONDON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Christian Bonington, a British mountaineer, announced here yesterday that next spring he would attempt to climb the south face of Annapurna, perhaps the world's most formidable mountain wall.

The 26,544-foot mountain in the Himalayas was conquered by a French team in 1950, but this will be the first attempt on the sheer south face.

## French TV News Shaken Up; to Be 'Exact, Impartial'

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The government's long-awaited reform of the state-owned television networks came into effect today, with the news directors of both channels promising "exact, honest and impartial" programs.

Both Pierre Desgraupes, news director of the first channel, and Jacqueline Baudrier, of the second, said that newscasting for the next three weeks will be carried out with transitional teams, and that the "new look" promised will not be ready until Nov. 24.

In brief introductory statements, however, both gave indications of what ten million French television watchers can expect.

Mr. Desgraupes, whose appointment was criticized in some Gaullist circles because of his non-Gaullist views, said simply that he has been given "more power" than his predecessors, and promised "exact and honest" reporting.

Mrs. Baudrier, whose views have been more sympathetic toward the Gaullists and whose appointment was a kind of counterweight to that of Mr. Desgraupes, promised "honest and impartial" programs and praised the government and government officials for making the reform possible.

The reform of the long-dominant Gaullist networks was one of the first promised by Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas. The prime minister maintained that his program for a *nouvelle société* would not be credible unless television newscasting gained a new impartiality.

## 'Affluent' Heart Attack Found No Peril in Poor Countries

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Nov. 3 (WP).—The high blood pressure, diabetes, overweight and sedentary occupations that have long been taken for granted as being the causes of heart attacks in the affluent world turn out to have no such effect in the undeveloped, poverty-stricken countries.

The startling conclusion that these characteristics and ailments are not the basic reasons for coronary heart disease but must be considered as only aggravating factors is made by the monthly magazine, *World Health*, the publication of the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva.

The current issue of the journal reports that in the developing countries, and even elsewhere under conditions of poverty, acute myocardial infarction, the most common heart disease in adult man in affluent societies, is not brought on "even in individuals who for many years have been overweight, follow a sedentary occupation and have high blood pressure in addition to diabetes."

In fact, heart attacks of this sort are rare in developing countries "with the apparent exception of small groups of people with a high level of responsibility and socio-economic advantage." Other forms of cardiovascular ailments, however, are much more prevalent in tropical and subtropical Africa and Asia than in the advanced countries.

The authors of the report, Drs. Z. Fajfar, chief of WHO's division of cardiovascular diseases, and A. G. Shaper, who is research professor at Makerere University in Uganda, suggest that the major killer heart diseases in Europe and North America "seem to be prevented by something in the African and Asian diet or way of life."

They do not attempt to pinpoint the diet or other factors, but give some remarkable—and as yet unexplained—examples:

● The population of Cook Island in the South Pacific does not show the usual rise in blood pressure with advancing age; other groups of genetically similar Polynesians, who are exposed to the modern affluent way of life, do.

● Among the Maoris of New Zealand hypertension (high blood pressure) is prevalent and the incidence is still rising, while among Europeans in New Zealand the incidence is falling.

● In tropical countries, where hypertension exists, it results in brain damage, heart enlargement, kidney damage and kidney failure. But severe atherosclerosis (lesions on the inside of arteries with fat deposits) and coronary heart disease "virtually do not occur." A similar situation has been observed in the United States.

The council is expected to name a party secretary to succeed Emilio Colombo, slated to resign a clash with Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo and parliament leader Giulio Andreotti.

Against this background, the pope today received members of the Italian club of the National Council of the Italian People's Party, which is in the process of following the collapse of the Christian Democracy.

The pope's appeal came at a time of growing labor unrest, which has frequently erupted in violence, especially in the northern industrial centers of Milan and Turin.

This week's agitation will be workers in the metal, chemical, cement and oil industries. They are demanding a 10 percent wage increase, and a 10-hour workday.

Rome began to run short of supplies. Wholesalers are expected to stop supplying shops with goods. A day later because of the strike, the labor scene tomorrow—a holiday which Italy celebrates on World War II Victory Day.

Michelangeli Sails  
GENOA, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Italian liner Michelangelo for New York with 300 passengers today, a day late because of a 24-hour strike of the crew.

Crewmen struck to protest replacement of Captain Luigi and purser Alberto Lovisolo in the seven days' notice required by the national seamen's contract.

Seoul Welcome  
SEOUL, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, Jr., Apollo 11 astronauts, arrived in Seoul today for an overnight stay with fellow Apollo astronaut Michael Collins Jr.

Mr. Armstrong said, "We are strangers to this country, to drink and myself served here ago. We are extremely pleased to be returning this time on a mission of peace."

Tens of thousands of people lined the route into the city. They were waving Korean flags as the open car carrying the astronauts and wives passed by.

Ticker tape rained from buildings and balloons were released. Mayor Kim Hyon Ok presented the astronauts with keys to the city. The visitors then made a call on President Chung Eui-chang.

They are scheduled to leave Tokyo tomorrow on the last of their global trip.

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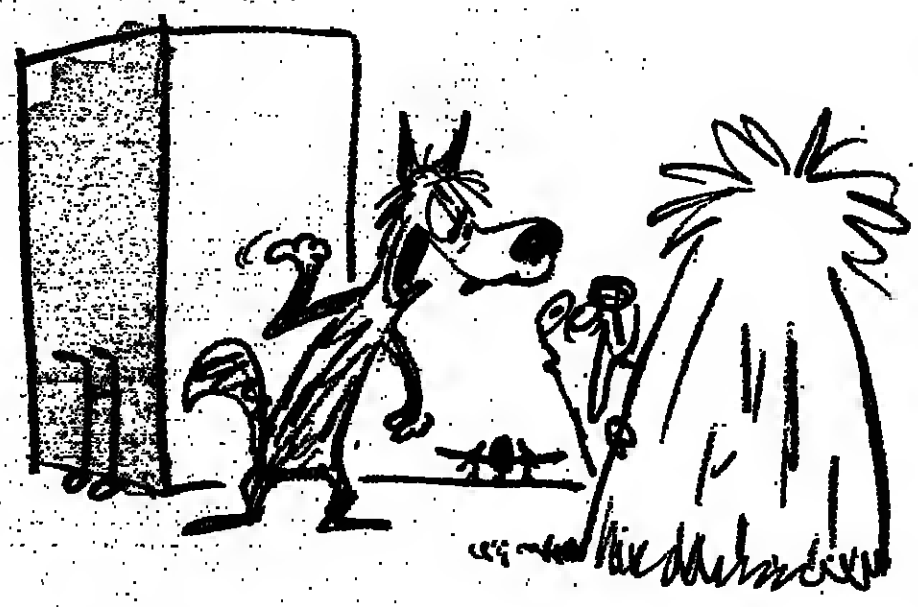
# Fables for Cargo Shippers #1

Once upon a time there were three little pigs who owned airlines.

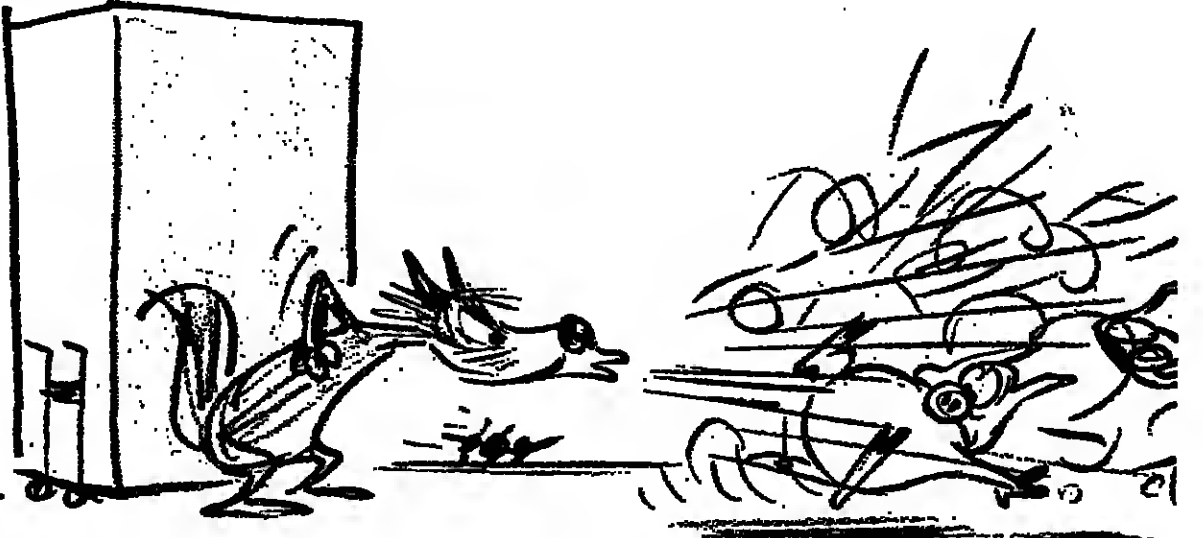


The first little pig lived in a house made out of straw. One day a wolf came along who had a huge shipment he wanted flown from Europe straight through to the Orient. So he asked the first little pig, "Will you fly my huge shipment?"

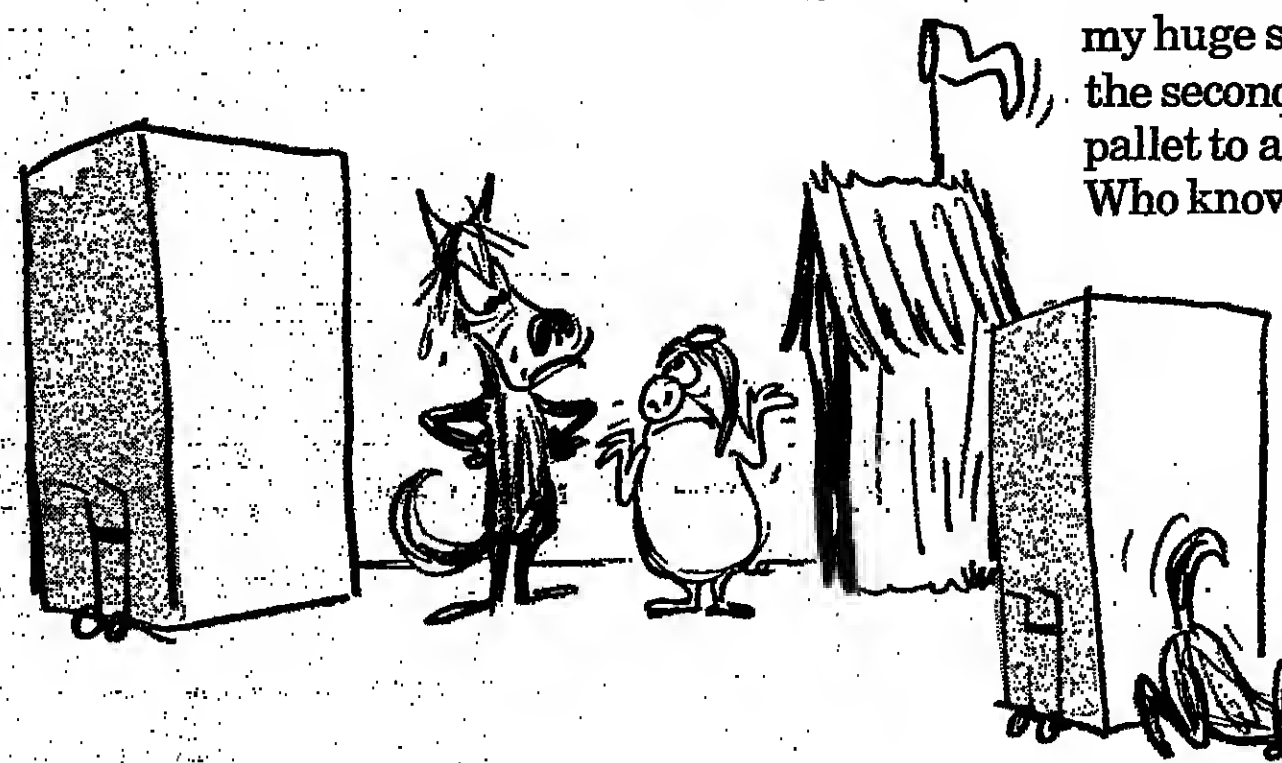
"Alas, I cannot," the first pig said. "I have no all-cargo jets, and your shipment is too big for the belly of my planes."



The wolf got so mad he huffed and puffed and blew the pig's house down and ate the pig.



Then the wolf went to the second little pig whose house was made of sticks. He said, "Will you fly my huge shipment straight through from Europe to the Orient." "Alas, I cannot," the second pig said. "I can fly it to the U.S.A., but then it will change from one pallet to another. And, double alas, to another airline. Who knows what may happen to it?"

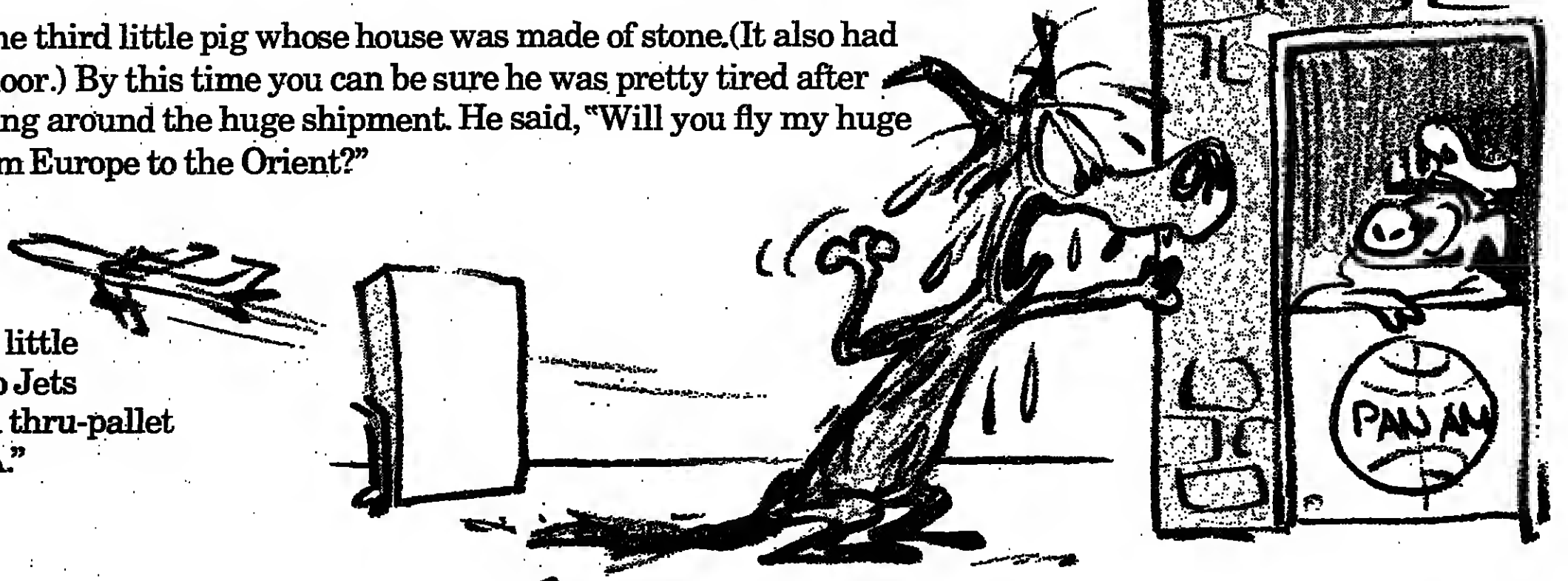


The wolf got so mad he huffed and puffed and blew the second little pig's house in and ate the pig.

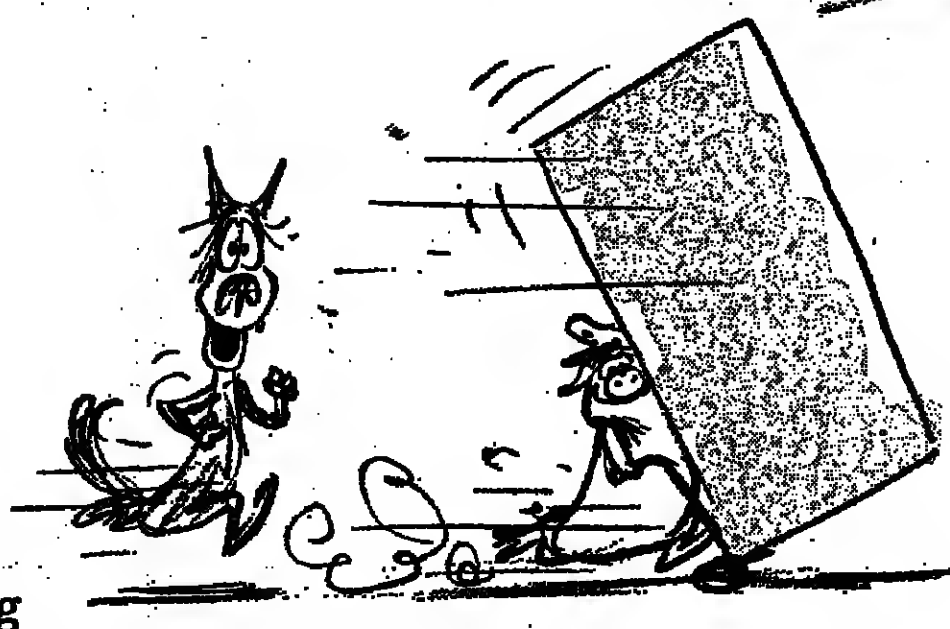
Finally, the wolf went to the third little pig whose house was made of stone. (It also had a blue and white globe on the door.) By this time you can be sure he was pretty tired after eating two little pigs and lugging around the huge shipment. He said, "Will you fly my huge shipment straight through from Europe to the Orient?"

"You betcha," said the third little pig. "I've got the only All-Cargo Jets from Europe to the Orient with thru-pallet service. Which go via the U.S.A."

"Such a deal," said the wolf.



**Moral:** When you've got a huge shipment, sometimes you can save yourself a lot of huffing and puffing by calling the airline with the blue and white globe.



PanAm is a good idea.

World's largest air cargo carrier.



## The Stakes Today

It is probable that many more Americans—to say nothing of peoples in other parts of the world—are interested in what President Nixon says about Vietnam than in how New York City will vote today. Yet the election in the city is not without its national, even international significance.

New York City has, from its inception as the dual creation of the Dutch and the English, been a community divided ethnically. Today that division is far more complex than ever before, and as bitter as it ever has been. But the real division is one of class and culture. The victories of Marchi and Procaccino in, respectively, the Republican and Democratic primaries represented, superficially, a triumph for the Italian-Americans, who have achieved a strong status, numerically and in the professions, within the city. But even more it was an upthrust of what is now called middle America—a part of a national phenomenon.

Middle America, in metropolitan terms, is the owner of those one-and-two-family houses that cover so much of the city, the renter of small apartments, the blue-collar worker and lower-rank white-collar man who owns his own car, sends his children to public schools and patronizes the city's transit services. He is on the first level of upward mobility; he is, by earlier standards, well paid, and generally has at least high school education. And he is afraid.

He fears the blacks and Puerto Ricans who are shuffling for that initial step up the economic ladder on which the middle American is perched; he fears the disruptions of street and school demonstrations;

he fears the effect of high taxes and high interest rates upon his hard-won stability; he fears the effect of swift-changing standards of morality upon his young; he fears the criminal who breaks into his little house or shop or who "mugs" him on the street.

So the middle American is swift to heed the appeal of anyone who will promise him a clean city, free from crime and neatly divided into the kind of neighborhoods he has made. And he does not wonder whether this kind of artificial preservation of the values he cherishes will have any promise for the future, other than some cataclysmic eruption.

This kind of middle American is numerous in New York City, and he votes. He resents many of the opinion-makers and what Mr. Procaccino call the "Manhattan arrangement" as a kind of imported intelligentsia, living in the suburbs, or at least free from most of the stresses which plague him. He selected two men, not too well known, over such figures as Mayor Lindsay and former Mayor Wagner, in the primaries to register his discontent.

But it remains to be seen whether this discontent is strong enough—especially when divided among two candidates—to vote down the appeal of Mayor Lindsay to that very substantial segment of the city which is either sophisticated enough, or moved by the genuine distress which pervades the ghettos, to reject the simplistic conservatism of the regular Republican and Democratic candidates. The polls say they are not. Today's vote will tell—and its impact upon America's largest city as well as upon national policies may be powerful indeed.

## New Light on Air Piracy

While the attention of a sizable portion of the world's lovers of vicarious adventure is still fixed on the flight of Raffaele Minichiello in a hijacked TWA plane, that episode casts little light on the search for a cure for air piracy. In fact, this tour de force exemplified many of the difficulties in dealing with the problem.

But when Minichiello had just lodged in Regina Coeli Prison and a polite exchange between Italy and the United States had begun over the question of who was to try the youth, six accused hijackers, returning voluntarily from Cuba, were turned over to American authorities at the Canadian border. And from their experiences may come some knowledge that will enable the international community to deal more efficiently with what is, on all sides, admitted to be a serious threat to the world's airways.

Not much is known as yet about the reasons why the six fled to Cuba, or how they were received there. Politics apparently did not play a major role in most of these cases, which may explain why the six found conditions in Cuba so uncomfortable. The Castro government has already passed a law permitting the extradition of hijackers to their homeland—but reserving the right to give asylum to political refugees, and restricting extradition to countries which make bilateral agreements with Cuba.

The return of the six apparently does not

fall within the scope of the law, but it does suggest the advisability of pursuing the subject further, even if that means a breach in the American policy of nonintercourse with Castro.

Admittedly, the exclusion of political refugees would limit the effectiveness of any general system of controlling air piracy. It can well be argued that it is one thing for a political fugitive to risk his own life for freedom and quite another to subject a whole plane-load of innocent passengers to peril. Moreover, any nation can be subjected to this kind of aerial disruption, so that it might be possible to have an international convention providing penalties even for strictly political hijackings of civilian planes. And, of course, what might be termed reverse asylum—the arrest and detention of passengers brought in by pirated aircraft, as in the case of the two Israelis still held by Syria—is absolutely indefensible.

Given the political difficulties, it is still possible for the UN to sponsor a program of general reciprocity in respect to air piracy, and to fix standards of international law in respect to that crime. In the meanwhile, this pursuit of techniques for dealing with actual or threatened pirates must continue. No matter how stringent the law, there will be those who, out of fanaticism, criminal intent or mental quirk, will try to break it. But the first requirement is to establish the law globally.

## International Opinion

### Paying for Defense

We welcome Gen. Goodpastor's call for intensified allied defense efforts. For the military strength of the Soviet Union has mounted in recent years without the West's seriously reacting to this threat. Gen. Goodpastor's proposals for improving the allied defense system by more adequate materiel and more soldiers on long-term service are reasonable. But who will pay for all this?

We cannot expect a general to bother about who will pay for his army. This is a matter which the political leaders must take up. But Gen. Goodpastor did not hesitate to reiterate the call for a "considerable" intensification of Europe's defense efforts, a call which is becoming louder and louder in the United States. We admit that the Old Continent could spend more on defense. But it is equally clear that it can never spend as much money for military purposes as the United States would like it to spend. Nor should Gen. Goodpastor overlook the fact that Europe merely is the front line of the United States, and that the United States "squanders" most of its military budget in Southeast Asia instead of in Europe. And last but not least, playing a leadership role costs money.

—From the Muenchner Merkur (Munich).

### Nixon on Latin America

Nine months after taking office, and following exhaustive study by his administration, President Nixon has announced a program of partnership for Latin America. The program has clearly been influenced by the reordering of U.S. foreign policy, which is also making itself felt in other regions. It represents a pragmatic turning away from the ambitious, strongly ideologically toned plans for social reform or even controlled revolution which gave rise to President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress, and its accent is on self-help.

The alliance in its original form has long been dead. Mr. Nixon has not killed it, but merely taken realistic cognizance of the fact that the dream has failed to materialize. Since inter-American cooperation was organized at the end of the last century, there have been repeated efforts to put it on a new footing, with a new program being announced every few years. Mr. Nixon can at least claim for his program that it is more sober, realistic and modest than many of its predecessors. Whether it will create any fundamental changes is another question. The only certainty is that a few years hence, another president will announce another new approach to this problems of Latin America.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 4, 1894

NEW YORK—The preliminary work of the New York Mayoralty campaign is completed. Everything is over except the shouting. Both sides express confidence. The leaders have had their final confabs, and given their last instructions to their lieutenants. All hands are hurrying away to their various posts. Everybody except the two-dollar voters have made up their minds how they are going to vote. However, with the lukewarm support of the President, Tammany seems doomed.

### Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 4, 1919

NEW YORK—The elections tomorrow in various states of governors, congressmen and mayors will be of particular interest as reflecting sentiments on questions of national importance which will enter into the presidential contest next year. The fight for the governorship of Massachusetts will attract nationwide attention. The Democrat is appealing to the discontented labor element, and Republican Gov. Coolidge is running on the "law and order" issue and his record.



'Your Farewell Is So Touching That I Might Not Be Able to Leave.'

## Sen. Kennedy's Future

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—The argument about the inquiry on Mary Jo Kopechne's death has finished at last, and the end is therefore in sight of this first chapter of Sen. Edward Kennedy's tragic misfortune. It is too soon, as yet, to foretell exactly what the end will be.

For example, Massachusetts has motor vehicle laws of near-medieval severity. The lawyers' warnings about these laws have in fact deformed the whole public management of this terrible business from the moment Sen. Kennedy's friends gathered at Hyannis. And one must wait until the inquiry is over to see the outcome of this aspect of the problem.

Again, much will depend upon the impression conveyed by the record of the inquiry. At a guess, the most important question is

whether this record will bring out, clearly and forcefully, the real explanation of the senator's behavior after the accident on the bridge.

There is, so far as one can gather, a rather simple explanation. The hideous combination of coming within half a second of drowning, plus a mild concussion, plus the sheer horror of the whole episode, temporarily put the senator into what can only be described as a state of shock. Nor is this so, enormously surprising, if you consider the matter.

It can be amply documented, furthermore, because this grave condition of mind and mental shock in some degree persisted for days after the accident. The anguished councils of the friends and advisers at Hyannis were like doctors' consultations held in the

absence of the patient. Not until Robert S. McNamara, Theodore Sorensen and Burke Marshall finally offered their joint advice that he must plead guilty at the trial, did Sen. Kennedy truly resume full charge of his own life and destiny.

These being the facts, the first thing to be said about the senator's future is that the incident should be a major piece of good fortune for him. If all goes well when it is held, the truth is that nothing less than a detailed official record, such as the highest ought to produce, will ever write "finis" to this chapter in the senator's career.

With such a record, the 85 percent of decent people will stop repeating rumors, and start saying, "There, but for the grace of God, go I." As to the other 15 percent, the ingrained Kennedy-baiters were Kennedy-baiters long before Chappaquiddick. There is, and never was, anything to be done about them.

If the present chapter ends in this manner, as one must pray it will, then there is no reason at all for the future chapters of the senator's story to be tinged or even greatly troubled by the heavy darkness that he has recently had to live through. The people who go about saying "Teddy Kennedy is finished" are pretty sure to have to swallow their words in the end.

Sen. Kennedy is certainly not going to be a competitor for the Democratic nomination in 1972; but then, he never wished to run in 1972. He was being pushed into running in 1972 by the parasites and courtiers—the strange medley of persons who have long derived their sole importance from their much advertised (and quite often falsely advertised) link with the Kennedys.

### Target Year, '76

His family and his true friends, the McNamaras and Sorensens and Burke Marshalls, were as much against his running in 1972 as the senator was. Like him, they thought the given senator's age and the present trends in this country, 1976 was the year that he ought to be aiming for. And now he can aim for 1976 in all good conscience, if he so chooses, without endlessly having to heat off courtiers and parasites animated solely by their interests rather than by his interests.

This business of the true friends leads to still another change in the senator's situation which will surely prove fortunate. The tragic ending of President John F. Kennedy and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, had strangely produced a most unhealthy ambience. You might have supposed that Kennedy's were like English grandees in the very old days, who could claim the very highest offices by mere right of birth and name.

Sen. Kennedy never made this ludicrous assumption, any more than his brothers made it. Yet the ambience was all too real, and while it lasted, it was a serious political handicap. It is gone now. Like all strong men whom an unkind fate forces to traverse the valley of the shadow, the senator himself further seems to have gained in strength and in self-knowledge. If the present chapter ends as seems most likely, he will thus appear in the next chapter as a major leader of very special promise. And if one may look ahead, a major leader is likely to be badly needed in 1976.

## The Important Difference

## East Europe and U.S.

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Many an American, making his first tour of the so-called "Socialist" countries, brings away as his strongest personal impression the drabness of the life he has seen; and most of the same Americans return to "the West" with the profound conviction that what they have seen is wrong—wrong economically, wrong politically, above all wrong in its drastic limitations upon individual freedom.

After this fall in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, this American is prepared to agree that it is all enough to make a man a capitalist. The dull gray blocks of cheap flats rising in cement jungles on the outskirts of every city; the rigidities of border controls, including the absurd—until one ponders its meaning—East German practice of rolling a wheeled mirror under departing automobiles; the furtive glances at the ceiling with which East Europeans warn visitors everywhere that Big Brother may be listening—all these create an omnipresent sense of menace and oppression.

Tanks were not visible in the beautiful old streets of Prague, late in October, but Soviet soldiers were occasionally to be seen, and knowledgeable persons could lead one past their barracks in the city as well as the countryside. A spectacular autumn brought to Warsaw weather more beautiful than most could remember, but the Jews are said to be fleeing the country at a rate of perhaps 200 a week.

### Flags and Slogans

East Germany is undeniably the economic miracle of the East, in some ways—computer technology, for instance—outstripping the Soviets themselves; yet the whipping flags along the Stalin Alley and the huge banners with their exhortations and the brilliant lights streaking the sky, as Walter Ulbricht's regime congratulated itself on its 20th birthday, reminded one of German cocker of nothing so much as the great festivals and spectacles of the Thirties—"Only the slogans are different."

One is also struck by the extent to which even some Western problems exist in the Socialist world. Prague and Krakow are choking on miasmic smog, the product of a soft brown coal not much better than peat; the Czechs, for years Eastern Europe's auto makers, pour traffic into Prague to rival that of New York and Paris.

There is, of course, a genuine dynamism in Wrocław, the old German city of Breslau, where the Poles have undertaken the giant task of rebuilding a town reduced to rubble in Hitler's war—but then one realizes that the war has been over for a quarter of a century, and the explanation has only been pushed in, in a grocery window in Kielec or Lodz; a huge and then-grocery stack of cans of mango juice from Cuba—but rather sad

to see the low quality and modest design of most of the summer goods offered in, say, Warsaw stores. The Poles, who say that the new allocation of food priorities in the Socialist they have been assigned to feature jokes, have recently rooted an old one about the "Russians have gone home," about one Pole to "All of them?" "Is the home spones"; still, it was hard anyone in Poland who could the 1968 Warsaw Pact invades Czechoslovakia, where jokes the Russians have a distinct low sound.

### Delicate Line

Quick impressions, of course, dangerous but a few from Europe are too strong to the memory, for instance, Sunday drive through the crowds of peasants jamming ancient, shabby Catholic churches the sense of indelible hatred, fear, everywhere, of ever German—an emotion given meaning by a visit to the speakable horror that was Hitler, a new appreciation delicate line between the Czech subjugation and the bath that might have been yet be.

But if it is all enough to a man glad to be back in West, that is not the same as saying that it gives him satisfaction with American, a determination to crack dissenters and critics and all those that "Vice-President Agnew" to discard as "rotten apples."

On the contrary, for it sense that in Eastern Europe government is faceless, unresponsive, the system is such the individual is reduced whispered conversation in the room with the water run; precisely this sense of omnipotence, this blasphemy, the human spirit, that make life itself seem so drab and notorious, and all else so wretched.

And what is best to come to in America is the knowledge, for all its faults, this country has not yet deprived its most precious, its most troublesome right to be free me courts can still be the given as the Burger court has in President Nixon, that justice the law do not change with fashions; and its populace mass peacefully and march family and the tanks wobble on the Potomac bridge.

It is that kind of freedom that kind of justice—not a economic system or a foreign policy that make the important difference in the two worlds. And it is things, above all, and at worst, that must be preserved America.

## Letters

### Peace Petition

May I suggest that those "peace-niks" who are really sincere about their efforts to end the Vietnam war organize a demonstration to petition the North Vietnamese government to end the war. If the people who delight in their demonstrations for peace really mean it, and sincere in their peace movement, then it is only natural and obvious that they should petition all this warring parties. But if they are in fact being led by well-placed and well-trained Communist agitators posing as professional leaders, students, young Americans, or whatever, to demonstrate and give the appearance of a mass disapproval with "American" war, then they are also fighting in the war and they are fighting on the other side.

Let's stop helping the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese fight the war and start organizing a demonstration to petition the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong to end the war now. I challenge the people to organize these demonstrations to do this and show their true colors.

GERALD FINTON,  
Morbach, Germany.

### Backing Lebanon

U.S. assurances regarding Lebanon's territorial integrity (DET., Nov. 2).

A.L. DOLLO, London.

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Germany (air)	25.00	75.00	150.00	300.00
Greece (air)	25.00	75.00	150.00	300.00
India (air)	25.00	75.00	150.00	300.00
Italy (air)	25.00	75.00	150.00	300.00
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# British to Get Lesson in Good Manners

By Peter Mosley

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The British are about to get a lesson in good manners from the lady who has been teaching them to Americans for nearly half a century.

In short, Emily Post is about to burst on the British scene. One of her books of advice being lavished on a land where headlines today rarely sink below the thighs is this:

"No lady should cross her knees so that her skirts go up to or above them."

Difficult as this may be for the modern British girl, some of Mrs. Post's other injunctions may still hold good. Like: "A ready smile is more valuable to life than a ready wit; the latter may sometimes bring enemies

"No lady should cross her knees so that her skirts go up to or above them."

Emily Post (1922)

but the former always brings friends."

The First Edition

It is 47 years since Mrs. Post's book "Etiquette" showed Americans how to acquire class as well.

Now a British publisher (Casell and Company) has brought out a facsimile of the best-selling first edition. It is the first British edition of the classic which has run through 89 editions in the United States and been bought by more than four million people.

Mrs. Post died in 1960 at the age of 87, but her book, dedicated to the simple belief that it is rude to spit in someone's eye,

ranked alongside such immortals as Mrs. Beeton's "Household Management" and Roget's "Thesaurus."

Much of it is now strictly for amusement.

How about this advice to the considerate country house guest: "If you go for a drive, and it pours, and there is no top to the carriage or car, and you are soaked to the skin and chilled to the marrow so that your teeth chatter, your lips must smile and you must appear to enjoy the refreshing coolness."

Or the simple observation: "If the hour is between five and half-past, the hostess is

inevitably at her tea-table, in the library."

Herself a novelist, Mrs. Post peopled her 627-page manual of manners with such jewels of "best society" as Mrs. Worldly, Lucy Wellborn, Mrs. Toplofty and the Gilding family, as well as upstarts like Richard Vulgar and Hector Newman.

Mrs. Worldly and her kind would never say "phone," "photo" or "auto." But their language is never pretentious.

The Gildings live in houses or even big houses, but not residences or mansions. They don't converse, they talk; they buy instead of purchasing; ask, not request and suppose, but never presume.

They even permit themselves a tiny bit of slang. Flivver, for instance.

Whole chapters of "Etiquette" deal with the role and management of a multitude of servants. There is a page after page of instruction on how and when to bow, shake hands or say "how do you do?"

The mystique of the calling card is explained in detail. ("Young girls use smaller cards than older ladies.") Letter-writers are warned that "warmly yours" is unspeakable and "yours in haste," shameful.

Mrs. Post remarks: "A well behaved young girl goes to public dances only when properly chaperoned and to a private dance with her mother or else accompanied by her maid, who waits for her the entire evening in the dressing room."

Mrs. Post is quite hard on the British. While the cultivated Englishman's enunciation comes near to perfection, "English women chirrup and twitter."

And at another point: "No one is so ignorantly indifferent to everything outside his or her own personal concern as the fashionable New Yorker—unless it is the Londoner!"

But that, of course, was in 1922.



The looks from Beged-Or.

## Israeli Designers in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Six young Israeli fashion firms will try to crush the French market at the next Ready-to-Wear Salon starting Saturday. They are Beged-Or, Ero, Goltex, Matzkin, Rikma and Tadmor.

Israel being a young and outdoorsy country, its fashion specialists do a good job with leather and beach clothes, two lines well represented by Beged-Or and Tadmor (leather), Goltex and Rikma (swimwear) and Matzkin (rainwear). Ero is a more general ready-to-wear manufacturer.

Of all six, Beged-Or is probably the best-

known firm and the only one to have made a serious dent on the international market. The second largest leather firm in the world, with 400 workers and factories in Tel Aviv, Nazareth and England, Beged-Or was started 15 years ago by a former Hungarian lawyer, Leslie Fulop. Acting both as designer and business manager, Mr. Fulop learned fast and now has a \$4 million yearly turnover—\$2.5 million of it in the United States. His handsome and relatively inexpensive clothes are also available in England, Germany, Switzerland, France, Japan and Australia.

—HEBE DORSEY.

## New Paris Hotel: History and 20th-Century Baths

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Nov. 3.—A new Paris hotel is an event. A new Left Bank luxury hotel is a phenomenon.

The Hôtel de l'Université, which opened two days ago, follows the pattern of the celebrated Ritz on the Rue des Beaux-Arts. A noble old facade has been scrupulously retained and freshened up while the interiors have been treated to a surgical overhaul for the benefit of well-paying guests who want historical charm and atmosphere with 20th-century bathrooms and closets that automatically light up with the opening of a door.

The outer structure of the Université was a mansion of the early 18th century on one of the most aristocratic streets of the Faubourg St. Germain. Holdovers from the heydays are a graceful wrought iron stairway, one room with Louis XIV boiseries, the handsome wooden beams in some of the marble and tiled bathrooms, the vaulted cellars where a bar has now been installed.

The 30 remodeled rooms are of all sizes and shapes, determined by the inherited anatomy. The two on the fifth floor are the treasures, large and blessed with private terraces. The rooms are done in a heterogeneous mixture of English and French period furniture, giving the impression that they are for house guests rather than hotel guests.

Philosophers and Hotels

Running the Université are Hélène and Olivier Bergmann, the most non-conformist hoteliers in Paris. Mrs. Bergmann was a professor of philosophy. Mr. Bergmann



Hôtel de l'Université

trained to be a professor of mathematics. However, his war experience, spent mostly in the fortress of Colditz, punctuated with five unsuccessful escapes, killed his desire to go back to school.

They celebrated their first post-war winter by skiing at the then little-developed resort of Serre-Chevalier. In those days, the only place for restoration was one miserable café at

the foot of the lift, run by a groovy old woman.

The Bergmanns decided that even their own inexperience could not fail in such unexploited territory and established a small hotel, mainly to give themselves an excuse for being able to ski all day. Grateful guests, delighted with the Bergmann form of casual hospitality, suggested that the house party should continue even after the melting of the snows. The friends pooled resources and backed the Bergmanns with a small hotel, Le Mas Candille, in the olive groves of Mougins eight kilometers from Cannes, so that everyone could be together again during spring and summer.

They also financed the enlarging of the Hôtel Le Clos in Serre-Chevalier from five rooms to 35. It was a cozy refuge from 6 in the evening until 3 a.m. Guests of the hotel will automatically be able to use the facilities of the Club 23 which opens in January. Since Bergmann already knows most of the members, he is

turned to golf and boats, the Bergmanns and the Mas Candille were ready to receive from the end of March until the end of September.

The Hôtel de l'Université, which had been a rather derelict hostelry for the past few decades, came up for sale a year ago. The crowd decided it would be good to have a pied-à-terre in Paris. They formed another partnership with Bergmann, whose attitude towards Paris is "A town fit only for a tourist."

To make sure that he too will enjoy Paris as a tourist might, he is transforming the beautiful cellars of the Université into an exclusive Bottle Club. There will be no television, no telenovelas, no attractions, no animators. The members, limited to 100, will be able to meet and entertain their friends in a peaceful refuge from 6 in the evening until 3 a.m. Guests of the hotel will automatically be able to use the facilities of the Club 23 which opens in January. Since Bergmann already knows most of the members, he is

looking forward to it as a private salon for conversation and friends, friends, friends.

(Hôtel de l'Université, 22 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7. Tel.: LITRÉ 45-62 and LITRÉ 09-33. Prices range from 50 francs, slightly over \$9, for a single with shower, to 150 francs, about \$25, for the double rooms with terrace on the fifth floor. Taxes, service and breakfast are included.)

## Columbia Plans 24 European Productions

LONDON, Nov. 3.—While several major American film companies are launching economy drives by slashing staff, postponing or halting productions and cutting back on European investments, Columbia Pictures is preparing to make 24 films on this side of the Atlantic in 1970-71.

This announcement was made at a London convention last week by John van Eyssen, chief of Columbia productions in Europe.

Meanwhile, an imposing roster of films financed by Columbia and shot in Great Britain or on the Continent await release. Among these are "The Lady in the Car" (Anastasia Litvak), "Take A Girl Like Me" (the first directorial try by Jonathan Miller), and "Waterloo" (battle scenes filmed in the Ukraine).

Other films that Columbia will distribute include Tony Richardson's film of "Hamlet" with Nicol Williamson and Peter Brook's production of "King Lear", made on location in Denmark with Peter Sarsfield in the leading role.

"A Day in the Life of Joe Egg" will go before the cameras in the streets of Bristol in January. This will be the first Columbia venture of 1970-71 abroad. Sam Spiegel's production of "Nicholas and Alexandra," then a film based on the life of Sir Charles O'Brien, Carl Foreman's "The Young Winston" will follow. Fred Zinneman, the director of "High Noon," "The Nun's Story" and "A Man for All Seasons," will direct as yet untitled film. John Schlesinger, who made one of the great hits of 1968, "The Midnight Cowboy," is preparing a screen version of "Hadrian VII" to be filmed in London and Rome, with Alec McCowen repeating the part he created on the stage, early in 1970. Columbia company has acquired the screen rights to Nabokov's new novel, "Invitation of a Beethoven," but has yet to decide on a director and cast.

THOMAS QUINN CURTIS.

## Arts Agenda

Berlioz Brecht figures heavily in the program of the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien during December. Besides a production of "The Threepenny Opera," which makes its first appearance Dec. 6, there will be a showing of Wolfgang Staudte's film version of the same work Dec. 18, and a *cinéma forum* program entitled "Brecht and the Cinema," on Dec. 20. The TEP production of the Brecht-Kurt Weill work will be staged by Guy Raffalli, designed by Michel Raffalli and conducted by Oswald d'Andréa.

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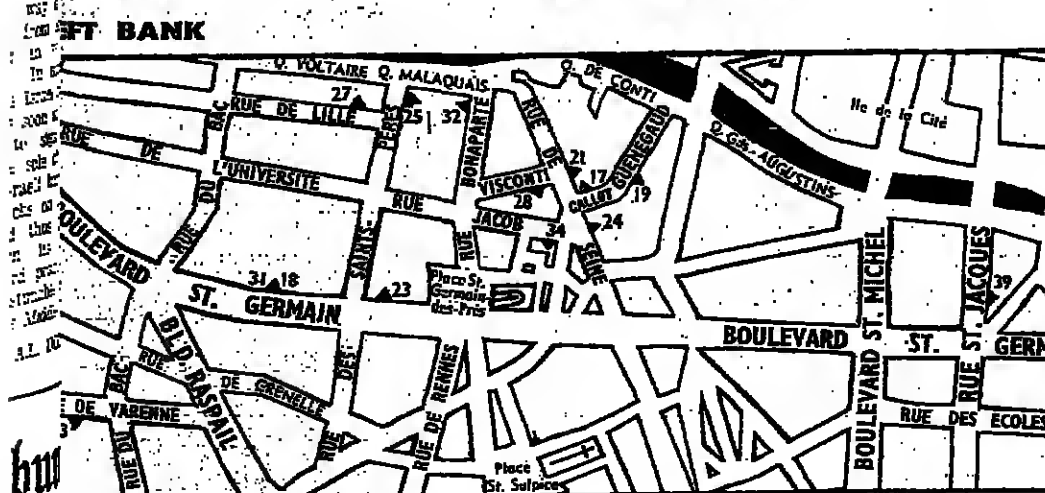
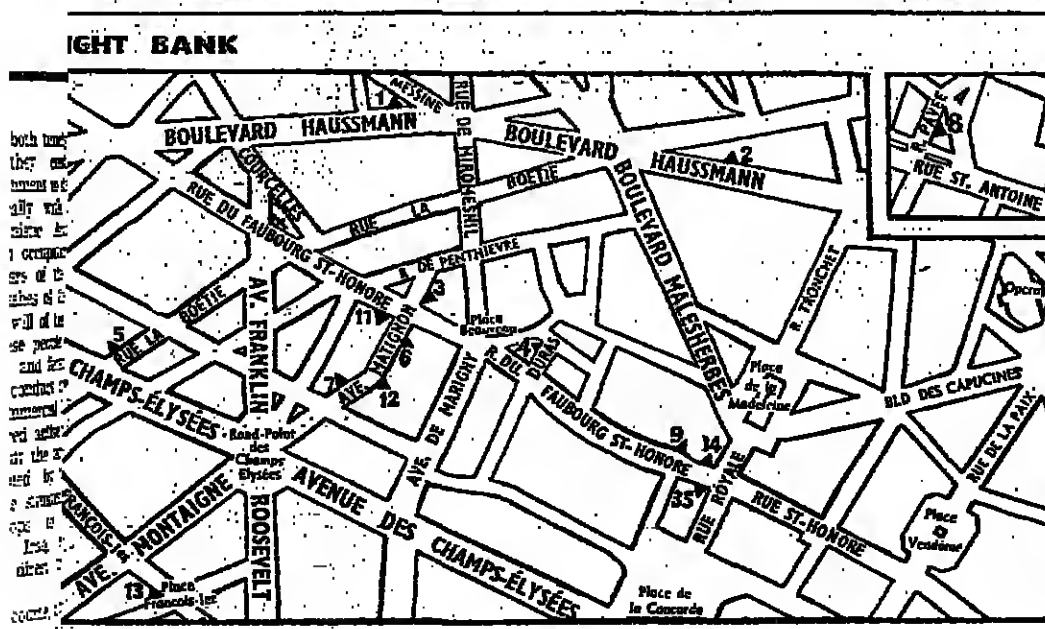
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Japanese Reserves Up  
TOKYO, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Japan's gold and foreign exchange reserves at the end of October reached a record \$33.2 billion, the Finance Ministry reported. The previous record was \$32.2 billion in September.

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(Continued on Page 10)

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Pacific Seaboard Fund has published an interim report covering the period 27th February to 30th September, 1969.

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Fund Manager: Intimis Management Company N.V.

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**EEC Officials  
Predict Farm  
Payment Hike****Fiscal 1970 Costs  
To Rise 20 Percent**

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Common Market officials, already dismayed at the spiraling costs of protecting community farmers, forecast a 20 percent rise in payments from their farm fund in fiscal 1970.

The total budget for the fund, approved by the Council of Ministers, is \$2.01 billion, against \$2.43 billion in the year to Oct. 31.

Nearly all of it goes on guaranteeing floor prices for farm produce, storing surpluses and providing export subsidies for disposing of the stocks.

Community farming has high production costs, but heavy duties are levied on farm imports into the community to prevent them undercutting domestic producers.

Details Revealed  
According to details now available here, the dairy sector will cost the fund just under \$1.2 billion.

However, the total may be cut by at least \$200 million if member states continue to oppose plans to lower butter prices and raise those for powdered milk.

This step, aimed at cutting the community's massive butter surplus, would increase costs initially but would lead to considerable saving in the long run, community officials believe.

The most spectacular rise in the next budget is in the grains sector where the total fund payout is estimated at \$842 million compared with \$687 million in fiscal 1969.

Part of the rise is caused by current low world wheat prices, which are now below the floor level set under the International Grains Arrangement. To offset the fall, the fund has to pay larger rebates to exporters.

**Although Totals Are Up****Unattractive Angles Found  
In Corporate Profit Profile**

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Earnings of 955 companies in manufacturing and service industries registered an overall 4.7 percent increase over the corresponding three months last year, but 320 of the companies, or one-third, had lower profits, according to a New York Times survey.

On an industry basis, 10 of the 28 industry groups in the survey lagged behind the 1968 third quarter, with the oil, chemical, conglomerates, metal fabrications, mining and trucking fields joining the list of diminishing returns. The steel, auto, aircraft and tobacco sectors shifted to the plus side.

The combined net income of these 955 companies totaled \$5.73 billion, indicating a record for the third quarter, compared with \$5.47 billion cleared in the similar three

months last year. Excluding General Motors Corp. results, which rose 26.2 percent to \$229.8 million, the total showed a gain of 3.9 percent.

Considering the heavier tax load, mounting labor and other operating costs, the adverse effects of inflation on business and consumers, topped by fiscal and monetary restraints, earnings on the whole held up better than anticipated.

The slowdown in percentage growth has become somewhat more pronounced in each successive quarter this year. Where volume has dipped, profit margins have too.

Barring any major adverse developments, corporate profits for this year may very well wind up the "boaring sixties" with another year of growth for 1969.

Meanwhile, the business community is concerned about the length and depth of the economic slowdown. Many analysts believe the readjustment period will not develop into a real recession and that recovery is expected during the second half of 1970. But with the squeeze now developing, some see a high probability that corporate profits will decrease by as much as 10 or 20 percent in 1970.

Offsetting the slackening pace of the economy are high capital expenditures and record personal income. The big plus is the expanding population to house, feed, clothe and educate.

In the midst of the gradual downturn, there will be temporary spurts in the profits of some lines of business as in the earnings of individual companies. Such was the third-quarter case of General Motors which had a profit of 17 percent in the second quarter, Ford and Chrysler were both lower in the third quarter.

Another example of changing situations is the steel segment's third-quarter gain of 25.8 percent for 34 companies, only five of which had decreased earnings. A 37 percent decline was shown by the group in the second quarter mainly because 1968 profits reflected the pre-strike inventory buildup.

Although the decline of the oil group was a modest 0.5 percent for 31 companies, it was the first time in many years that the industry has faltered. The declines were fairly widespread with 12 down and 19 companies whose profits exceeded those of a year earlier.

Costs from labor to interest rates and some weakening in prices, were primarily responsible for reducing total earnings of the group to \$1.43 billion from \$1.46 billion.

Chemical companies, which showed a good recovery in the first two quarters this year from depressed profits of 1968, had a setback in the third quarter. Half of the 66 companies in the list were down. The final tally of \$51.34 million was off by only 1 percent, but second-quarter profits had been up 15 percent.

Aircraft-aerospace makers showed a 7.8 percent gain in profits for 20 companies. In the second quarter, they were off by 1 percent. They turned in \$109.07 million, up from \$101.11 million in the 1968 third quarter. Standouts were General Dynamics, reversing its \$15.8 million year-ago deficit with a profit of \$10.3 million in the 1968 third quarter, and Boeing, which showed its first deficit in 21 years—\$3.98 million.

Continually rising operating costs among other factors adversely affected in varying degrees the earnings in the airlines, apparel, metal fabrications, mining, rubber and tire and textile fields.

**Kennecott in Indonesia**  
JAKARTA, Nov. 3 (UPI).—P.T. Kennecott Indonesia, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corp., has been granted by the Indonesian government mineral exploration and development rights on 22,500 square miles in Java, Sumatra and West Irian.

**Cunard to Build  
Additional Liners**

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Sir Basil Smallpiece, Cunard's chairman, announced today that because of the success of the liner Elizabeth 2 as a holiday ship, the company will build one—and possibly two—additional liners for the increasingly profitable leisure market.

Shipyards in Britain and on the Continent have been invited to tender for delivery in 1972. But, added Sir Basil, preference would be given to a British yard if price, delivery date and credit terms were competitive.

The most spectacular rise in the next budget is in the grains sector where the total fund payout is estimated at \$842 million compared with \$687 million in fiscal 1969.

Part of the rise is caused by current low world wheat prices, which are now below the floor level set under the International Grains Arrangement. To offset the fall, the fund has to pay larger rebates to exporters.

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**Nixon's Speech: Wall Street Waits, Wonders**

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—War or peace? Guns or butter? Up or down?

Those were the questions hanging over the stock market today as Wall Street, and the rest of the United States, awaited President Nixon's speech on the war in Vietnam.

The president's speech was announced three weeks ago, two days before the Oct. 15 Vietnam Moratorium that indicated the growing dimensions of sentiment for an end to the war.

Since then, the stock market has shown signs of breaking out of the unusually narrow trading range in which it was confined for most of the summer following the broad decline earlier in the year.

**A Boost From Nixon?**

The prevailing view was that anything President Nixon said which indicated accelerated moves toward peace in Vietnam would help the stock market.

The peace-is-bullish camp on Wall Street has been gathering strength for three years. Its sentiments have been reflected in surges in stock prices on every new move or hope for peace and declines when the conflict intensified or peace hopes faded.

This is contrary to the usual performance of the market, which generally has tended to rise in anticipation of the economic stimulation that results from war and to decline when prospects for peace suggest the withdrawal of wartime props to the economy.

The reason for the shift in attitude stems from the vast economic dislocations that have resulted from the war in Vietnam.

**War Costs and Imbalance**

The huge costs of the war—\$80 billion in the last fiscal year, an estimated \$17 billion this year—have diverted funds

from the private sector of the economy. The imbalance between the supply and demand of funds has sent interest rates soaring to the highest levels in a century.

The costs of the war also were superimposed on a consumer economy operating at high speed, thus spurring the tremendous inflationary pressures of the last few years.

The twin bases of inflation and high interest rates have caused widespread disarray in the financial markets, upsetting many of the relationships that normally prevail between fixed-income securities, equity securities and other types of investment.

Steady rises in wages, the cost of materials, services, interest rates and the 10 percent tax surcharge also have distorted corporate profits, the basic building block for evaluating securities.

**Shifts in Psychology**

Equally important, as far as Wall Street is concerned, is the psychological change in the public that has resulted from the war.

Says Robert Allen, a vice-president of Shearson, Hammill & Co. Inc., "People are despondent. They believe the war is going to go on for ever and ever."

It is noted that even an end to the war would not bring about a rapid termination of the various economic problems facing the United States.

But Wall Street remembers President Johnson's speech of March 31, 1968. The then president said he would not be a candidate for re-election, announced a partial halt to the bombing of North Vietnam and began a major effort to start peace negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

In the stock market, where prices had declined steadily for three months, the Johnson speech started one of the major "peace rallies" of recent years.

**Lockheed Net  
Down Sharply  
For Quarter**

BURBANK, Calif., Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. reported today that its third-quarter earnings were only just over half the size of year-ago profits, and nine-month net dropped 34 percent.

Third-quarter net came to \$8.2 million, or 55 cents a share, compared with \$12.3 million, or \$1.00 a share, in the year-ago period. Revenue, meanwhile, slumped to \$422 million from \$532 million.

In the nine months, profits slid to \$23.7 million, \$2.11 a share, from \$38 million, \$3.21 a share, in the year-ago period. Revenue was down 20 percent to \$1.26 billion from \$1.57 billion.

Lockheed said its order backlog reached \$6.2 billion at the end of the third quarter, compared with \$5 billion at the end of the second quarter. Some 50 percent of this total was commercial, chiefly for L-1011 Tristars, or Airbus.

Charges to Tristar program—\$10.3 million after taxes in the first nine months versus \$1.9 million in the 1968 period—accounted partly for lower profits, while the decline in sales also hurt.

**Bendix**  
Bendix Corp. reported today a 9 percent drop in fourth-quarter earnings, which cut the profit growth for the year as a whole to 15 percent.

In the fourth quarter, profits came to \$14.01 million, or \$1.03 a share, compared with \$15.44 million, or \$1.18 a share, in the year-earlier period. An extraordinary gain of \$6.9 million, or 55 cents a share, was also realized, but not included in the net profit figures.

Revenue for the quarter slipped 9 percent to \$352.9 million from \$389.3 million in the year-earlier quarter.

In the year as a whole, Bendix earned \$50.72 million, \$3.71 a share, up from \$43.95 million, \$3.19 a share, in fiscal 1968. Revenue inched up 2.8 percent to \$1.47 billion for fiscal 1969, compared with \$1.43 billion the year before.

**Pennzoil**  
Pennzoil United turned in a 14 percent profit gain in the first nine months of the year, but in the third quarter, net rose only 2.3 percent.

Nine-month earnings totaled \$51.42 million, or \$1.53 a share, compared with \$45.2 million, \$1.40 a share, in the comparable year-earlier period. Revenue showed a 10.5 percent gain in the nine months, to \$520.1 million from \$470.5 million a year earlier.

In the third quarter, net came to \$10.37 million, up from \$10.14 million in the year-ago quarter.

**Currency Markets Are Becalmed**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 3 (NYT).—"You can tell from the way meetings broke up, in time for the dinner parties, that a good deal of the tension has subsided."

The senior treasury man's comment, after monetary talks last week at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, reveals the glow of official satisfaction over West Germany's revaluation.

The assessment is strengthened by the return of calm to the currency markets. For the moment, at least, no one is speculating on other currency changes, and the free market gold price, sometimes considered a barometer of monetary order, stood at \$39.56 an ounce today, its lowest level in a year.

**Problems Remain**  
All the problems are not solved, by any means. There is the question of the French franc, at its recently lowered parity. Can it survive a new wage explosion or the social troubles still plaguing President Georges Pompidou?

And there is the question of the dollar and the U.S. balance of payments. How long will the European industrial powers and Japan continue playing Washington's game by holding on to their surplus dollars, especially when little improvement is sighted in U.S. payments statistics?

But these are problems for the longer term. What German officials described as the "credible and forceful" action of upvaluing the mark's parity by the higher than expected 3.9 percent has meant an outflow of funds from Germany to London, Paris and other centers that had been

on the losing end for months. This is what causes the glow at places like the OECD.

**Outflow Estimated**  
The German central bank announced last Wednesday that \$700 million had moved out of Germany in the first two days of the week, and qualified observers are guessing that for the whole post-revaluation week the outflow was \$1 billion or more.

French financial authorities announced that \$65 million returned to Paris in the first two days, and as Le Monde's currency experts commented, "the total was certainly much larger by the end of the week."

For the first time in months the French franc was able to move above its lower limits against the dollar in the exchange markets.

Similarly pumped up was the British pound, which hit a six-month high on Thursday and \$2.94, or 40 points above sterling's price the week before the new parity for the mark was announced.

Like the Bank of France, the Bank of England has been able to absorb dollars for the depleted reserve coffers.

**Some Nervousness**  
Some of Germany's smaller neighbors, especially Holland and Belgium, had nervous moments with their currencies since they import so much from Germany and are already suffering from intense inflationary pressures.

In 1961, the guilder had been revalued upward three days after the German mark, and speculators anticipating a similar scenario this year poured at least \$100 million into Holland just before and after the mark's revaluation.

But both nations decided to hold firm.

**Prices in N.Y.  
Dawdle Along  
On Downside****Traders Waiting for  
Speech; Not Optimistic**

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (WP).—With most of Wall Street waiting to hear President Nixon's Vietnam speech, the New York Stock Exchange dawdled its way to a narrowly lower finish today, erasing most of an early loss with a gradual afternoon upturn.

Analysts said that, with the president's talk finally coming tonight—and amid indications that he would have no spectacular announcements—traders were holding to the cautious side.

The Dow Jones industrial average was hit by mark-downs for dividend payments in five of its 30 component stocks, which more than accounted for the loss of 1.45 to a close at 844.54.

Standard and Poor's 500 slipped 0.09 to 87.15 and the NYSE index gave up 0.04 to 54.61.

**Volume Slows**

The pace of trading slowed considerably, in the early dip and the later recovery, and final volume fell to 11.4 million shares from the 13.1 million turned over on Friday.

Glamour stocks were the day's favorite trading vehicle. Most of them tumbled in the morning—Texas Instruments was down 9 1/2 at its worst and Burroughs was down 3 1/2—but the group came hustling back in the afternoon.

At the close, Control Data was number one on the active list, ahead two points to 13 3/4. Polaroid was up 2 1/2 to 139 1/4. Texas Instruments had shaved its deficit to 3 5/8 at 121 1/8 and Burroughs was off 2 1/8 to 150.

Eight of the 15 stocks on the active list got there via the block trading route, but figures from the exchange showed a movement to the sidelines by the institutions that normally make the large trades. The Big Board reported earnings had been cut in half, said the full impact of the strike at its Ontario facilities had not yet been fully reflected in earnings because some deliveries from stocks were possible for a time.

Third-quarter net dropped to \$16.83 million, or 22 cents a share, from the year-ago \$31.37 million, 42 cents a share. This cut Intel's nine-month total to \$97.4 million, \$1.30 a share, from \$104.91 million, \$1.41 a share, a year ago.

The largest loss on the list was a 6 1/8 drop in Natomas, to 130 1/2, which sold as high as 130 1/2 earlier this year, has been coming down steadily as interest in Indonesian oils has waned.

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

NEW ISSUE

October 8, 1969

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KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED  
NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.  
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. INCORPORATED  
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

AMERICAN EXPRESS SECURITIES S.A.  
ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC.  
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.  
BANQUE DE SUZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES  
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR  
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.  
BANQUE WORMS & CIE  
B. METZLER SEEL SOHN & CO.  
C.G. TRINKAUS  
CREDIT GENERAL DE BELGIQUE S.A. DE BANQUE  
CREDIT LYONNAIS  
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE-DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK-  
HILL SAMUEL & CO.  
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL  
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1989 Stocks and S&P 500: First, High, Low, Last, Chg.										1989 Stocks and S&P 500: First, High, Low, Last, Chg.									
High, Low, Div. in \$	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	High, Low, Div. in \$	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
74 1/2	27 1/2	Litton	1.091	39 1/2	56	56	51	55	55 1/2	- 3/4	29 1/2	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
81	40	Liton pch	1.091	28	56	56	51	55	55 1/2	- 3/4	29 1/2	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
29 1/2	29 1/2	Liton pch	1.091	28	56	56	51	55	55 1/2	- 3/4	29 1/2	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
29 1/2	29 1/2	Liton pch	1.091	28	56	56	51	55	55 1/2	- 3/4	29 1/2	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
29 1/2	29 1/2	Liton pch	1.091	28	56	56	51	55	55 1/2	- 3/4	29 1/2	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
29 1/2	29 1/2	Liton pch	1.091	28	56	56	51	55	55 1/2	- 3/4	29 1/2	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
29 1/2	29 1/2	Liton pch	1.091	28	56	56	51	55	55 1/2	- 3/4	29 1/2	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
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29 1/2	29 1/2	Liton pch	1.091	28	56	56	51	55	55 1/2	- 3/4	29 1/2	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
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29 1/2	29 1/2	Liton pch	1.091	28	56	56	51	55	55 1/2	- 3/4	29 1/2	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
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Trading		- 1969 -		Stocks and	Sls.	Nets.	
High.	Low.	Div. in 's	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.

10%	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	10%	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
12%	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	12%	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102
14%	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	14%	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104
16%	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	16%	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106
18%	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	18%	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108
20%	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	20%	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110
22%	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	22%	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112
24%	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	24%	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114
26%	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	26%	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116
28%	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	28%	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118
30%	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	30%	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
32%	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	32%	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122
34%	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	34%	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124
36%	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	36%	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126
38%	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	38%	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128
40%	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	40%	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
42%	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	42%	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132
44%	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	44%	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	134
46%	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	136	46%	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	136
48%	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	138	48%	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	138
50%	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	50%	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
52%	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	52%	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142
54%	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	144	54%	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	144
56%	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	136	146	56%	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	136	146
58%	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	138	148	58%	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	138	148
60%	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	60%	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150
62%	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	62%	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152
64%	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	144	154	64%	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	144	154
66%	76	86	96	106	116	126	136	146	156	66%	76	86	96	106	116	126	136	146	156
68%	78	88	98	108	118	128	138	148	158	68%	78	88	98	108	118	128	138	148	158
70%	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	70%	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
72%	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	72%	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162
74%	84	94	104	114	124	134	144	154	164	74%	84	94	104	114	124	134	144	154	164
76%	86	96	106	116	126	136	146	156	166	76%	86	96	106	116	126	136	146	156	166
78%	88	98	108	118	128	138	148	158	168	78%	88	98	108	118	128	138	148	158	168
80%	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	80%	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170
82%	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	82%	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172
84%	94	104	114	124	134	144	154	164	174	84%	94	104	114	124	134	144	154	164	174
86%	96	106	116	126	136	146	156	166	176	86%	96	106	116	126	136	146	156	166	176
88%	98	108	118	128	138	148	158	168	178	88%	98	108	118	128	138	148	158	168	178
90%	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	90%	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
92%	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	92%	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182
94%	104	114	124	134	144	154	164	174	184	94%	104	114	124	134	144	154	164	174	184
96%	106	116	126	136	146	156	166	176	186	96%	106	116	126	136	146	156	166	176	186
98%	108	118	128	138	148	158	168	178	188	98%	108	118	128	138	148	158	168	178	188
100%	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	100%	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190

10%	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	10%	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
12%	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	12%	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102
14%	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	14%	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104
16%	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	16%	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106
18%	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	18%	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108
20%	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	20%	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110
22%	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	22%	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112
24%	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	24%	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114
26%	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	26%	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116
28%	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	28%	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118
30%	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	30%	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
32%	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	32%	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122
34%	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	34%	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124
36%	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	36%	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126
38%	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	38%	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128
40%	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	40%	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
42%	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	42%	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132
44%	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	44%	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	134
46%	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	136	46%	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	136
48%	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	138	48%	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	138
50%	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	50%	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
52%	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	52%	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142
54%	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	144	54%	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	144
56%	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	136	146	56%	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	136	146
58%	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	138	148	58%	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	138	148
60%	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	60%	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150
62%	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	62%	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152
64%	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	144	154	64%	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	144	154
66%	76	86	96	106	116	126	136	146	156	66%	76	86	96	106	116	126	136	146	156
68%	78	88	98	108	118	128	138	148	158	68%	78	88	98	108	118	128	138	148	158
70%	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	70%	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
72%	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162	72%	82	92	102	112	122	132	142	152	162
74%	84	94	104	114	124	134	144	154	164	74%	84	94	104	114	124	134	144	154	164
76%	86	96	106	116	126	136	146	156	166	76%	86	96	106	116	126	136	146	156	166
78%	88	98	108	118	128	138	148	158	168	78%	88	98	108	118	128</				

[illegible]

11%	11%	11%	1%	225	Brun MS	7.60	7.60	7.60
11%	11%	11%	1%	280	Camfo	3.85	3.75	3.75
43%	43%	43%		1100	Can Tung	1.20	1.18	1.18
18%	18%	18%		460	Cassia	17.03	17.60	17.00
72%	72%	72%		4100	Chmaly	3.00	2.91	2.95

	61a	61b	61c		61d	61e	61f		
g Nova S	24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1/4	3420	C Morris	5.18	4.90	5.00
C Forest	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		6200	Convsl	11.12	10.75	11.00
Jrns	24	24	24		7832	Copperf	1.71	1.66	1.66
Big Pow	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2/3	15.15	Crgm1	13.25	13.00	13.12
an Meh	21	21	21	1/2	1229	Conts	48.50	48.30	48.00

[illegible]

on Play	145.4	145	145	138 LL Lac	2.65	2.65	2.65
d Grain	131.4	131	131	8322 Mattag	26.75	25.50	25.75
aser	6.4	6.4	6.4	2050 Newcon	8.90	6.85	6.90
L Pap	25.4	25.4	25.4	3300 Now Imp	3.18	2.96	2.96
W Lite	24.2	24.2	24.2	6415 Iperm	12.37	11.87	12.00
	117.2	117.2	117.2	4200 Orchan	3.95	3.85	3.85

Hynd Can	13	13	13	1 - 10	1,598	Pamour	2.62	2.62	2.62
Ar Truss	184	13	13	102 + 1	4,954	Painho	48.73	48.25	48.25
W Can	17	17	17	102 + 1	1,281	Py	37.25	37.25	37.25
Oil Sld	21	21	21	102 + 1	1,125	Rock	1.67	1.67	1.67
Oil G	251	25	25	35 + 1	1,459	Plyocret	1.82	1.82	1.82
B&Berio	161	161	161	161 + 1	339	Silvec	2.85	2.85	2.85
Umsin	141	141	141	141 + 1	6100	Sirov	2.90	2.77	2.90
Accpt	12	12	12	12 + 1	371	Steeck R	4.48	4.40	4.48
Is	126	15	15	13 + 1	63	Steeck A	7.25	7.25	7.25
Gas	14	14	14	14 + 1	2025	Tank	8.20	7.92	8.20
P Lmo	21	21	21	21 + 1	14100	Trilab	1.48	1.36	1.48
Grp A	18	9	9	9 + 1	230	Un Keno	7.00	7.00	7.00

[illegible]

Model	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																																																																																																																																		
CAI	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%	105%	106%	107%	108%	109%	110%	111%	112%	113%	114%	115%	116%	117%	118%	119%	120%	121%	122%	123%	124%	125%	126%	127%	128%	129%	130%	131%	132%	133%	134%	135%	136%	137%	138%	139%	140%	141%	142%	143%	144%	145%	146%	147%	148%	149%	150%	151%	152%	153%	154%	155%	156%	157%	158%	159%	160%	161%	162%	163%	164%	165%	166%	167%	168%	169%	170%	171%	172%	173%	174%	175%	176%	177%	178%	179%	180%	181%	182%	183%	184%	185%	186%	187%	188%	189%	190%	191%	192%	193%	194%	195%	196%	197%	198%	199%	200%	201%	202%	203%	204%	205%	206%	207%	208%	209%	210%	211%	212%	213%	214%	215%	216%	217%	218%	219%	220%	221%	222%	223%	224%	225%	226%	227%	228%	229%	230%	231%	232%	233%	234%	235%	236%	237%	238%	239%	240%	241%	242%	243%	244%	245%	246%	247%	248%	249%	250%	251%	252%	253%	254%	255%	256%	257%	258%	259%	260%	261%	262%	263%	264%	265%	266%	267%	268%	269%	270%	271%	272%	273%	274%	275%	276%	277%	278%	279%	280%	281%	282%	283%	284%	285%	286%	287%	288%	289%	290%	291%	292%	293%	294%	295%	296%	297%	298%	299%	300%	301%	302%	303%	304%	305%	306%	307%	308%	309%	310%	311%	312%	313%	314%	315%	316%	317%	318%	319%	320%	321%	322%	323%	324%	325%	326%	327%	328%	329%	330%	331%	332%	333%	334%	335%	336%	337%	338%	339%	340%	341%	342%	343%	344%	345%	346%	347%	348%	349%	350%	351%	352%

Company	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Can. Nat.	28 1/4	20 1/2	28 1/4	+	1 1/2
psn Ltd	19	18 1/2	19	+	1 1/2
SRs A	27	26 1/2	26 1/2	+	1 1/2
er Sil	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+	1 1/2
an Van	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	+	1 1/2
el	25	24 1/2	25	+	1 1/2

CM Ck	23	2473	23		5053	Brnk	15%	15%	15%
CM Bk	22	22	22	-	1273	Brnk	5%	5%	5%
CM Group	15	15	15		1353	Brnk	15%	15%	15%
CM	10	15%	10%		1350	CAE Ind	24%	24%	24%
CM Cn	15%	15%	15%	-	445	Con Indust	13%	13%	13%
CM Can	15%	15%	15%		189	Con Inf Pow	27%	26%	26%
CM Cn	41	41	41	-	189	Con Benth	24%	24%	24%
CM Cn	74%	74%	74%		1703	Con Zell A	22%	22%	22%
CM Cn	15%	15%	15%		1750	Con Tcon	15%	15%	15%
CM Cn	15%	15%	15%		400	Imp Top	11%	11%	11%
CM Cn	22%	22%	22%	-	200	Lev Fln	5%	5%	5%
CM Cn	22%	2193	22%	-	2680	Price Co	15%	15%	15%

Co	1.25	1.15	1.25	+ .08	283 Que. Nat Gas	15%	15%	15%
Coyn	.96	.95	.56	+ .02	100 Rolland A	6%	6%	6%
	3.05	3.05	3.05	—	1183 Royal Bank	22%	21%	22
Cop	1.72	1.72	1.70	—	1000 Royal Trst	25%	25	26%
	2.39				480 Velcro Ind	42	42	42
					5700 Zeitzers	11%	11%	11%

Total sales 930,500 shares.







**PEANUTS**

DO YOU KNOW WHAT LOVE IS?

Love (lur) z. to be fond of; a strong affection for or attachment or devotion to a person or persons.

ON PAPER HE'S GREAT...

**B.C.**

HEY, TODAY IS ELECTION DAY, ISN'T IT?

...YOU GONNA GET OUT AND VOTE?

NOPE.

WHY NOT?

CAUSE THIS ISN'T A PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

I'M SURE THE ADMINISTRATION IS FULLY AWARE OF THAT.

**L.I.L. ABNER**

PARIS JAMMED FOR ANNUAL GOURMET AWARD

CONTESTANTS ARRIVING AT AIRPORT WITH CHEFS AND INGREDIENTS

IT'S SIR ORBLE GASSE-PAYNE!

THE JUDGE GIVE HIM ALL THE TIME HE NEEDS!

HE BETTER NOT NEED ANOTHER SECOND GIRL!

I'M OUT OF FUEL!

THAT'S YOUR PROBLEM! BUT DON'T DO ANYTHING TO ANGER HIM!!

**BEE TLE BAILEY**

PASS THE ROLLS!

THAT'S HIS FOURTH INTERCEPTION TODAY

**MISS PEACH**

THAT GENTLEMAN IS IN CHARGE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE.

GEE... WHY DOES HE LOOK SO WORRIED?

IT'S NOT EASY RUNNING A BIG TEEN-AGE ORGANIZATION.

**BUZ SAWYER**

HERE, BILLY, TAG THE WHEEL A MINUTE.

I SIMPLY CAN'T FACE WILLA WITHOUT SOMETHING TO BUCK ME UP.

AH, HA! I KNEW MR. PRICE HAD A BOTTLE OF VODKA SOMEWHERE, AND NOBODY CAN SMELL IT ON MY BREATH.

**WIZARD of ID**

WHAT'RE YOU DOING HERE?

THE KING WASN'T HAPPY WITH MY LATEST INVENTION.

WHAT WAS THAT?

A TAMPER-PROOF BALLOT BOX.

**REX MORGAN M.D.**

I'M GLAD YOU CAME BY, DOCTOR. I WAS GOING TO CALL YOU ABOUT LEAVING THE HOSPITAL.

I THINK YOU HAD BETTER STAY HERE A FEW DAYS, MR. WALLACE.

BUT YOU TOLD ME THE HEART TRACING WAS ALL RIGHT.

I ALSO TOLD YOU THAT I HAD NOT EXPLAINED THE SYMPTOMS WHICH BROUGHT YOU TO THE HOSPITAL.

HOW LONG HAVE YOU WORKED FOR MR. RODELL?

WHAT WAS THAT TO DO WITH WHAT'S WRONG WITH ME?

I HAVEN'T ANY IDEA, HAVE YOU?

**POCO**

I BE DOGGED! IT'S SENATOR BILFROG!

RIGHT ON, BILFROG! ELECTION DAY!

Aye, fellow workers for the Common West! I've been busy voting on this glorious day.

It took all morn'g to vote my private bill from the dead center of town to the Cemetery! It's done!

THAT'S ILLEGAL!

He, Sirrah? Would you then, dear franchise holder, die for shame?

**RIP KIRBY**

OKAY, THAT'S ENOUGH FOR TONIGHT! KNOCK OFF THOSE LIGHTS, AND LET'S GET OUT OF HERE.

HAPPY! NOW THEY'VE TURNED OFF THE LIGHTS, I SUPPOSE THERE ARE EVEN WORSE GOINGS-ON...

SHORT PARTY BUT A MERRY ONE, SIR. OH, WELL, I SUPPOSE I'LL NEVER BRIDGE THE GIBBER ATON GAP.

MISS BONNIE MYLES' BUSINESS IS HER OWN, DESMOND, AND WE'D BETTER MIND OURS, BUT I DO WISH A FEW WOULD GET CURIOUS.

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West's weak two-bid with a five-card suit was a reasonable gambit in third seat with the vulnerability in his favor. North had a difficult bid and chose an overall of three clubs. South had a hand suited to three no-trump whichever minor suit his partner mentioned.

The opening heart lead was taken in the dummy with the queen, and South led to the club queen. The finesse lost and West cashed the spade ace before leading a second heart. South had to fall back on the diamond finesse, using the club ace as an entry, and when East took his diamond king he led his remaining spade. West took three tricks in that suit to defeat the game contract.

The right plan for South is not easy to see. He should have led a low diamond from dummy at the second trick, conceding a trick to the king. The idea is to drive out the entry from the East hand while the spade king remains in the dummy, and it is clear that East will never gain the lead in clubs.

The best defense for East is to duck the diamond lead, giving South communication problems if he continues diamonds. So the declarer must make another fine play by leading the club queen. If West wins, South has the communications to make four club tricks, three hearts and two diamonds. And if West refuses, the declarer shifts back to diamonds to make his contract.

It is instructive to note that

the best line of play requires the declarer to lead diamonds from dummy and clubs from his hand, abandoning normal finesses in both suits.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ K  
 ♥ AQ  
 ♦ AJ1082  
 ♣ J10976

**EAST (D)**  
 ♠ 83  
 ♥ 108765  
 ♦ K643  
 ♣ 53

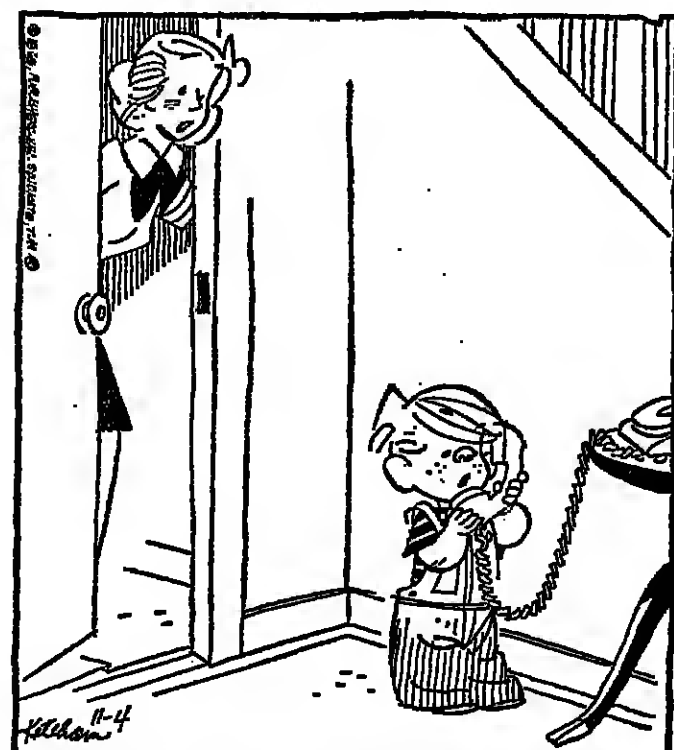
**SOUTH**  
 ♠ J9652  
 ♥ K42  
 ♦ Q8  
 ♣ AQ8

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
 East—South—West—North  
 Pass—Pass—2♣—3♣  
 Pass—3NT—Pass—Pass  
 West led the heart three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PAIR	ADRIEN	CAOS
OROE	DIANJA	OTIO
OLAS	ASIAN	OOZE
NERON	CATNAPPED	
LOLA	EASE	
STOUTERS	PROMS	
TAUT	ADAPTS	NIT
ARME	SITTING	VITTE
ADUM	THOUP'S	OOLE
SLEET	NATIONAL	
ROUE	LOUL	
LIKEALAMB	SEDAN	
ARAL	TROUT	HALE
ROIA	REPIFY	OODS
KNEW	AOELLE	GOAT

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAWPS

ZIRPE

FALLOR

DIMROB



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRAZE BLOOD AGENCY SOCIAL

Answer: What the lazy fire chief said when the alarm sounded—"GO TO BLAZES!"

BOOKS

PRICKSONGS & DESCANTS: FICTION

By Robert Coover. Dutton. 256 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Philip Thompson

THIS strange and repetitive book by Robert Coover is a collection of more than twenty short pieces dating back to before 1962. As the author states in a prologue, "Pricksongs & Descants" is intended as an adventure of "challenges to the assumptions of a dying age," and as a quest for "new modes of perception and the fictional forms able to encompass them." The specific target is the content of humanism as it has governed the modern European novel.

Coover's short fictions are efforts to formalize a new synthesis of reality and illusion. A few examples are necessary in order to get an idea of this process. "The Babysitter" takes its characters and point of departure from the world of TV situation comedy and novelistic pornography. A couple goes out to a party, and a babysitter arrives to care for the three children. She is chaste and businesslike. But her boyfriend and a local tough make plans to rape her, while the husband takes a drunken trip back to his house for the same purpose. Bawdy and slapstick maneuverings follow, and all the time the three children provide dramatic complications. Bizarrely, everything is arranged so that, for the babysitter, nothing unusual will have occurred during the evening. Later, news reaches the adults' party that all of the people in the house are dead. This is one of the three plots of the story, each drawn out in its own sequence of paragraphs and regularly broken by the others. The three narratives are given equal status.

Coover's imagination seems to work like this: a situation as neutral and dead as possible is presented as a void attracting a stream of grotesque fears and desires, converging fragments of sickly fantasy which take on substance only because they are met with no resistance. In "The Elevator," a daily elevator ride is transformed by the irrational into several violent and unlikely episodes, obscene insults and erotic spectacles, and the story is driven to its own negation by the monstrously unleashed to populate it. A passenger is continually humiliated and then beaten, and his need to respond assumes mythic proportions. He has met the devil in his elevator and must fight with all of his imagination, becoming a phallic monster, a seducer, both Prospero and Caliban. The narrative is eventually exploded by the heat of its unreality; it has never taken place, and the protagonist, having climbed the stairs, listens to the elevator's crash.

In "A Pedestrian Accident," a boy is hit by a truck and lies dying under its wheels. Speechless, he is further mauled during a mad effort to remove the truck. The crowd's performance, focused on the boy, overrides any possibility of sanity, while the victim is fascinated. This is an example of how what is explicit and de-

cisive in life and death is product of alien and hysterical minds and acts, a comic performance of all the lunatics encountered in story, and the victim, suffering greatly, is never less entertained.

What Coover is after, design a pattern encompass the imagination's lust for to be otherwise and the able growth of monstrous violent images where there no qualities to oppose them process moves toward s of all distinctions and, necessarily, to a lack of all. Though these stories have ing moments, their them sion and form are often re to a rush of phantasies, and Coover's ambitions tion becomes its own enemy.

Mr. Thompson, an editing free-lance critic, wrote review for Book World, a supplement of The Wash Post.

For Art Collect

BLANC DE CHINE. By Donnelly. Paper and London. (Prager, N.Y.) plates, 407 pp. \$12.

SELDOM has a collection as good as no great an author as is the case "Blanc de Chine." Possibly because P. S. Donnelly is a collector and a scholar has produced a book which not only a monument of scholarship, but first and most a highly usable book. The white porcelain from the southern Chinese province of Fukien, were im by thousands in Europe America in the 18th c, and copied by all early pean porcelain factories Meissen to Saint-Cloud, are standard, salesroom particularly in France. P. J. Donnelly informs the only country that he chusive "Blanc de Chine."

But so far "Blanc de Chine" has been very happily classified. Mr. Donnelly gets drastic revisions of the time-honored attribution the Ming period, i. e. 1648. He has systematized written evidence Chinese texts, pointed out hasty interpretations and ed out an entirely new nology (chapter 7) and of He has distinguished be every possible type, disc technical as well as aes data, and included a use of where "Blanc de Chine be studied. He has what might be called a cor encyclopedia of later C white wares. There is no slightest doubt that before this book will be making influence felt at auctions a private transactions.

—SOURIN MELIKU

CROSSWORD—By Will W.

- |                                 |                                  |                        |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                   | 50 Mari and tartar.              | 11 Excited.            |
| 1 Composer.                     | 52 Carrots friends.              | 12 English vehic       |
| 5 School chore.                 | 54 Balkan capital.               | 13 Greek Jumo.         |
| 10 "What—God wrought?"          | 55 Tyro.                         | 21 Scawced.            |
| 14 Pain.                        | 59 Motley crowd.                 | 23 Nasty look.         |
| 15 Less frequent.               | 62 Landed.                       | 25 Toward the center.  |
| 16 Monster.                     | 63 Special tidbit.               | 27 Backside of animal. |
| 17 Gunlock catch.               | 65 Shade of green.               | 28 Household go        |
| 18 Jimmy Valente, for one.      | 66 Pacific sea.                  | 29 Yawned.             |
| 19 Sail aloft.                  | 67 Once-popular stocking fabric. | 31 Get-up-and-go       |
| 20 Doctrine.                    | 68 Welsh name.                   | 32 Belief.             |
| 22 Limestone deposit in a cave. | 69 Cuff.                         | 33 Minds.              |
|                                 | 70 Put in the ledger.            | 36 Parts.              |
|                                 | 71 Try-out.                      | 39 Get a move on       |
|                                 |                                  | 41 Leg man.            |
| <b>DOWN</b>                     | 1 Cordage fiber.                 | 44 Noted.              |
| 26 Narrow Prefix.               | 2 Genus of maple.                | 46 Living-room piece.  |
| 27 Unpopular vine.              | 3 Supercat.                      | 49 Mickey.             |
| 30 Acme.                        | 4 Musician.                      | 51 Small seal.         |
| 34 Chinese dynasty.             | 5 Woody.                         | 55 Finch.              |
| 35 Fragrant oil.                | 56 Passes over.                  | 56 Fish.               |
| 37 Hindu title.                 | 6 Name for Henry VIII.           | 56 Hrew mound          |
| 38 Eye part.                    | 7 Greek goddess.                 | 57 Western river.      |
| 42 Math ratio.                  | 8 Protein foods.                 | 58 Take it easy.       |
| 43 Nid.                         | 9 Not the real McCoy.            | 60 Too bad.            |
| 45 Strikes out.                 | 10 Shouts of praise.             | 61 Man informal        |
| 47 Man's nickname.              |                                  | 64 Drink.              |
| 48 Respect.                     |                                  |                        |

